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CALLES REGIME FIRMLY SEATED OBSERVER FINDS

American Investigator Sees
No Prospect of Outbreak
Over Religious Laws

CALLS WITHDRAWAL OF PRIESTS A STRIKE

Reports Mexican Government
Favors Religion and Wants
People to Use Churches

The following is the first of a series of articles based on the observations of the Good Will Mission, composed of 32 writers, educators, and clergymen, which recently visited Mexico. Mr. Taylor, who headed that mission, is secretary of the Board of Temperance and Social Welfare, with headquarters in Indianapolis.

ALVA W. TAYLOR

After a month's intensive observation, and with the benefit of a large number of interviews with both Mexican leaders and with foreigners resident there, it is my candid judgment that the present religious situation in Mexico will not result in another revolution. Even big business men, both Mexican and foreign, who are opposed to the Calles policies, told us that whether the Government was right or wrong, it was strong, stable and in complete control of the situation.

We were there from the late days of July until the last days of August. The reports from this side of the Rio Grande were rather highly sensationalized. Our group of 32 were well-trained in the art of observation, and were unable to discover where there had been a single serious outbreak of riot or violence. Reports of clashes in the city of Mexico on the first Sunday in August, when Labor staged its great pro-government demonstration, were wholly without foundation in fact.

The report sent by the special correspondent of a New York daily that he had been stoned in his own automobile by a crowd who thought he was a member of our party, was made out of whole cloth. A small affair in the suburb of San Angel was grossly exaggerated in its reporting. One story was that the Attorney-General of the Republic had been attacked while closing the great cathedral in person. This official assured us that he was not even in the cathedral. We were able to trace many other sensational reports down to the disappearing point.

Tense Days of August
The air was tense during the days around the first of August, when the priests were called from their posts of duty in the Roman Catholic churches by order of the hierarchy, but there was no visible sign of excitement on the streets. The scenes in the churches were extraordinary. Thousands came to the altars, and many were forgetful of their religious obligation—for confirmation, confession and to have their children baptized. Mothers stood for hours in line holding their infants in arms awaiting their turn.

Hundreds also came to the altar for the marriage ceremony, not knowing when the churches would open again for that service. There was a good deal of pathos in these scenes and not a little humor. The pathos was in the deep earnestness of the crowd and the humor was in the fact that most of them had neglected their duty and were now in an almost pathetic state of mind, lest they should miss catching up upon them before the priests went out on their strike.

The churches are not closed, nor

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Chemists Seeking to Unlock Secrets of the Atom's Energy

Remaking of Social Standards Is Envisaged by
Prof. J. F. Norris

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Sept. 8 (Special).—Sunlight will take the place of fuel oils and the present gold standard will be supplanted by units of value of more fundamental types such as labor or essential commodities, declared Dr. James F. Norris of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, in his address summarizing recent developments before the convention of the American Chemical Society here.

"When the world learned how to use heat as a source of energy, a new epoch of civilization was marked out and the mastery of electricity has brought a second great epoch," he said.

"We are now beginning to study the effects and the possibilities of the energy tied up in the electron and the atom. We natural scientists know that energy has two factors, quality and intensity, and that the latter factor is all important in bringing about changes in matter.

High Intensity Factor
"We are beginning to learn how to obtain and use energy with a high intensity factor, and the result will be again a new chemistry and a new world to live in.

"This new type of energy—an electric charge traveling almost inconceivably fast—can do wonderful things that cannot be accomplished by less intense forms. A whole new field in chemistry lies before us for study.

"When I saw not long ago in the laboratory of Dr. S. C. Lind a tiny drop of a colorless oil that had been formed from methane, the chief constituent of natural gas, as the result of the action of this form of energy upon it, I felt that a new era in chemistry had dawned.

"That droplet meant a supply of combustible liquid to run our automobiles when petroleum is exhausted. "We can make methane from carbon and hydrogen when the supply of natural gas fails us. The sun will always be able to convert carbon dioxide into a form from which we can get back carbon.

Radium Not Necessary

"The pessimistic critic will declare this is all impossible. He will say that radium was used to get the kind of energy to bring about the transformation; that there is not enough radium in the world if we could afford to pay the high price for the energy needed.

"But radium is not necessary; the work of Curie shows that we can get this kind of energy from an X-ray tube. But again the rejoinder is that this kind of energy is too expensive to use.

"Such critics limit the achievements of the future to the application of known knowledge and cannot see that the past has proven that new knowledge furnishes the means for advance.

"A new chemistry will result from the study of the behavior of matter under the action of energy with a high intensity factor, he asserted. "At present we rely upon the slow-going process of nature to convert the waste carbon dioxide of the air into cereal foods," Dr. Norris continued.

Synthesis of Foods

"It has been shown that ultraviolet light, formaldehyde and sugar. And since formaldehyde can be made from the products formed when coal is heated with steam, it is possible to see ahead the synthesis of foods without the slow process of passing through the vegetable kingdom.

Dr. Norris's address was given in a group session at the University of Pennsylvania. Dr. G. J. Esselen, of Boston, lecturing to the industrial and engineering group, predicted that chemists will soon produce a synthetic fabric stronger than cotton and similar to artificial silk. Such a prediction would, he said, revolutionize the cotton industry.

Several interesting papers were read in the chemical education group. One of these by Prof. Ernst Cohen, of Cleveland, criticized constructively the course in American universities. In the opinion of Dr. Cohen the American university "gives too many lectures, thus failing to help the students to develop their own initiative."

Knowledge of Languages

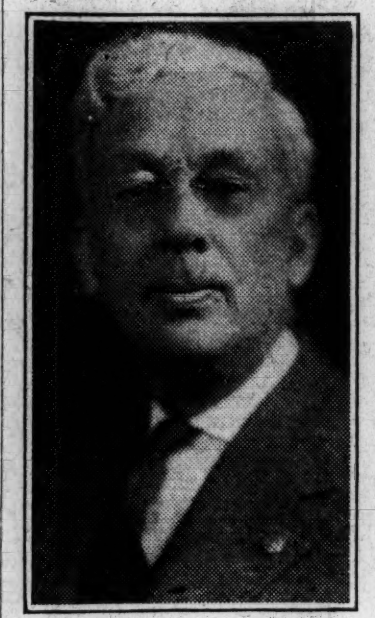
"Another thing, I notice," he said, "is the absence of a fluent knowledge of several languages. This is an essential asset to a natural scientist. You can travel thousands of miles in America with one language, but you cannot go far in natural science unless you are conversant with several."

Dr. Graham Edgar of New York City, a member of the Research Department of the Ethyl Gasoline Corporation, announced to the chemists the discovery of the "perfect antiknock motor fuel," it qualified his statement by saying that the manufacturing cost makes it at present commercially impracticable.

Conservation of iron ore resources was urged by Dr. John A. Matthews, vice-president of the Crucible Steel Company of America. "Conservation may mean itself felt due to a shortage of first class ore or first class fuel," he said. "There can be no doubt that much metal has been wasted. Cheapness and abundance do not encourage thrift."

MAYOR PROMOTES CLERK

Mayor Nichols today announced the promotion of Ida Allen Hibbard, clerk in his office, to the position of assistant secretary at a salary of \$3,000 per year. She was formerly employed by the Transit Commission, going from there to the supply department, and then to the Mayor's office.



PROF. JAMES F. NORRIS
Chemist Says Harnessing Energy of Atom May Solve World's Basic Problems

NEW YORK DRIES PLACE SITUATION BEFORE COUNTRY

Whatever Happens, Results
Will Not Be Criterion for
Nation, They Say

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Sept. 8.—With the attention of the Nation drawn to the political battle under way in New York State, the campaign has resolved itself into a contest in which prohibition dominates all other issues. The New York political lineup is probably unique at the present moment in the country. The major parties that have been rivals for half a century are backing two men, Alfred E. Smith, Democratic Governor, and James W. Wadsworth Jr., Republican Senator, both up for re-election, who, while wholly different in temperament and tradition, are standing shoulder to shoulder on the same wet platform.

Both New York political machines advocate the return of booze. Both are "wringing wet," and proud of it. If there is a difference between the two, it is in the wetness of the wetness. Mr. Smith and Mr. Wadsworth, then, it is said, it is only the difference between the wetness of salt and the wetness of fresh water. It is left to the independents to enunciate the real cleavage in the situation. Franklin W. Cristman, independent Republican candidate for Senator, an out-and-out dry, is seeking to attract to his banner up-state rebels against Mr. Wadsworth, and is giving clear-cut expression of the issue on which nine-tenths of the New York votes will be cast.

Time for Plain Speaking

With wet political machines in control, New York dries believe the time has come for plain speaking. They feel that circumstances are ripe for placing a full and clear explanation of conditions in New York before the country. Their purpose is to show that circumstances that have made New York preeminently wet in the nation have since the repeal of the Miller-Tamm state enforcement act are not duplicated elsewhere, and to bring out the relationship which the approaching New York election has toward America's course on the dry issue.

Brief, New York dries say the State has voted wet largely because of certain elements in its population. To begin with, they say that the State is dominated by the vote of New York City, and that the city is the greatest alien center in the country. For this and other reasons they believe New York's decision in the coming election, whether wet or dry, can hardly be taken as representative of what will follow in the Nation at large.

Whatever the final results, Mr. Cristman's fight in the primaries will almost certainly prove embarrassing to the Wadsworth machine. The political future of Governor Smith is also likely to be far more affected in the present campaign than appears on the surface. Fundamentally, it is said, Mr. Wadsworth and Mr. Smith are not rivals. One wants to be returned as wet Senator, the other wants his job back as wet Governor. Prohibition is to each of them an embarrassing issue, and to neither of them is the political ambition of the other conflicting with his own. For all that is known to the contrary, it is said, they could pool their vote and support one another. It has even been hinted that they are doing this.

The Cropsey Move

For instance, the elimination of James C. Cropsey, Brooklyn Supreme Court Justice, and dry candidate proposed for the Republican gubernatorial nomination, by Mr. Wadsworth was characterized by Orville S. Poland, counsel for the New York Anti-Saloon League, as a friendly act to Governor Smith, undertaken in order to consummate a trade with him and repeated the alleged deal of which he is said to have been a beneficiary in the past.

The eyes of the supporters of Governor Smith are fixed on the Democratic presidential nomination two years hence. The question of the Smith candidacy has already been mooted across the continent in California, in the Democratic primaries.

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RAIL LINES ASK STATE CONTROL OVER MOTORBUS

Demand for Supervision Is
Voiced by Officials at
I. C. C. Hearing

Electric and steam railroad companies of New England wish to have interstate motorbus lines brought under state control rather than to have a separate interstate regulatory system set up, according to the statement of the case made by Bentley W. Warren, counsel for a group of the railroads, in the hearing which was opened in Boston today by Commissioner John J. Esch of the United States Interstate Commerce Commission.

Voluminous statistics were brought to bear on the electric railroads, the New York, New Haven & Hartford and the Boston & Maine sought to show by a number of witnesses that some form of restriction or regulation is necessary to prevent unreasonable encroachment upon railroad revenues by the operation of motorbuses in uncontrolled numbers on interstate routes.

General Plan Sought

"There is no question but that the motor bus and truck is becoming a new element in transportation, the magnitude of which is indicated that there are 20,000,000 motor units engaged in this type of transportation service," said Mr. Esch in opening the hearing. "The purpose of the commission in these hearings is to gather the information upon which an intelligent plan may be worked out to dovetail the rail, water and highway transportation facilities of the nation into a well co-ordinated whole."

At present, as it was pointed out repeatedly in the hearing, motor carriers are free to operate over interstate routes in all of the New England states regulate their operation on interstate routes. This situation has followed a United States Supreme Court decision to the effect that state regulation could not be enforced upon interstate motor carriers.

Until Congress authorizes their control, the Interstate Commerce Commission it is supposed that this commission also is powerless. Recommendations to Congress will be made on the basis of the facts developed in the hearings here and in other cities of the United States on the motor bus and truck situation. Mr. Esch said.

Anomalous Condition Cited

Some of the anomalous results of attempted state regulation in the absence of interstate regulations were cited by Arthur R. Williams, representing the United Electric Railways of Providence, R. I., who related that a motorbus operator to whom the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission refused a certificate of convenience and necessity to operate between Woonsocket and Pawtucket, changed his route so as to traverse a mile of country road in Massachusetts just above Pawtucket, and by thus becoming an interstate carrier compelled the commission to license him.

Later, according to Mr. Williams, this operator started a line from Woonsocket, which borders on Massachusetts, to Providence, and made this an interstate route by driving north in Woonsocket to a point 250 feet across the Massachusetts border, then back through the city and down to Providence.

Until these routes were made interstate ones, the Rhode Island Public Utilities Commission had refused to grant motorbus permits between Woonsocket, Pawtucket and Providence on the ground that these cities were adequately served by the fast electric lines which operate cars between them, Mr. Williams said. He gave figures on the motorbus business among which were the facts that 19 railway companies in Rhode Island now operate 71 motorbuses as adjuncts to their lines, and that 17 independent operators have a total of 113 busses in service in the State.

Revenue Losses Shown

Franklin C. Coley, passenger traffic manager of the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railway, presented a map showing 125 bus lines competing with the New Haven Railroad, of which 43 were interstate bus lines. He estimated from the

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 2)

ADDITIONAL TRAFFIC RELIEF ASSURED BY MAYOR NICHOLS

He Thanks Chamber of Commerce for Co-operation—
Parking Bans Are Considered for Roxbury Streets

Further relief in dealing with the street traffic problem in Boston was promised today by Mayor Nichols in reply to a letter he received this morning from Fitz-Henry Smith Jr., chairman of the Boston Chamber of Commerce committee on municipal transportation affairs.

The Mayor told Mr. Smith in his reply that the city is in hearty accord with the Chamber's committee so far as the necessity of enforcing strictly all existing parking regulations is concerned, and he went further when he said that after these regulations have had a thorough test he will be glad to co-operate with the Chamber in making any changes that experience shall indicate as likely to prove beneficial.

At the same time the Board of Street Commissioners held a hearing in which every evidence was given that it will add three more streets to the list of those in which it has decided commercial traffic shall be interdicted or radically restricted.

While the hearing was but me-

Secret Society Ban for Politics Sought

By the Associated Press

San Antonio, Tex. A RESOLUTION condemning activities of secret societies in affairs and politics of Texas, has been included in the platform adopted by state Democratic convention delegates. Adoption of the resolution followed an address at the convention by Daniel Moody, Attorney-General, who defeated Gov. Miriam A. Ferguson for renomination, declaring he was openly opposed to the Ku Klux Klan. He previously expressed a desire that any Klan members holding state office would resign. Mr. Moody's opponents had charged that the Klan supported him.

CITY COLLECTING \$60,358.145 TAXES

81,000 Bills for Real Estate
and 64,000 for Personality
Are Being Issued

Collection of \$60,358.145.82, due the city of Boston in taxes on real estate and personal property for the current year, was begun by Charles J. Fox, acting collector, yesterday when first payments were received on the bills which are now being sent out to the taxpayers were made over the counters in the collector's office.

Bills for \$54,960,245.28, for taxes due on real estate in Boston which in total is assessed at \$1,728,309,600, are still issuing through the mails from the office of the collector. It is expected by Mr. Fox that all of the 81,000 real estate bills will be posted before the completion of this business day.

Tomorrow, Friday, and Saturday the clerical force in the collector's office will be mailing to the taxpayers 64,000 bills for the \$5,387,900.54 assessed on personal property of the citizens of Boston. The personal property assessment this year in Boston returned by the board of assessors amounted to \$169,745,300.

Reality Shows Increase

While the total amount of real estate returned by the assessors for 1926 showed an increase of \$4,711,900 over that of 1925, the personal property valuation was found to be \$7,450,000 less than it was the year previous.

The net gain in real estate and personal property valuations found by the Board of Assessors this year in Boston over that of last year is shown to be \$35,255,000. The assessors this year sent out toward the last of March blank statements which owners of personal property were asked to fill out.

In previous years the assessors made it a practice to appraise the value of personal property much as they do that of real estate, allowing the taxpayers a stated interval of time in which to file exceptions to the amount proposed as the value of their taxable possessions.

Mr. Fox, the budget commissioner, who is acting as collector until the position is filled by Mayor Nichols, is sending out a statement for the payment of this year's "poll" taxes. In June, the then collector, William M. McMorro, sent out poll tax bills to more than 241,000. Those liable to poll taxes this year in Boston number 1683 more than in 1925.

\$482,000 in Poll Taxes

Collections of poll taxes had shown a slight falling off this summer but the setting of the collector's office and the formal demands for payment, and on Sept. 1 he was able to announce a slight increase in rate of payment over that of the corresponding period last year.

The total poll assessment for this year was \$482,000. On Sept. 1 the collector had received of this \$222,604 or a return of 46.13 per cent. Last year the poll tax assessment amounted to \$478,634. On Sept. 1, 1925, \$218,770 had been collected of this amount, or 45.70 per cent.

Mr. Fox is preparing to conduct the annual tax lien sale of real estate on which taxes are owed for 1925 and farther back. The sale is to be started on Sept. 29. It usually runs from two to three days.

When the tax lien sale has been conducted, the collector's office proposes to press for the payment of all unsettled poll tax bills.

(Continued on Page 4B, Column 3)

George H. Moses Is Renominated In the New Hampshire Primaries

Again Named for U. S. Senate—H. N. Spaulding
Choice for Governor

MANCHESTER, N. H., Sept. 8 (Special).—The return of George H. Moses, president pro tempore of the United States Senate, to a third term in that body is assured by the result of the primary election in New Hampshire yesterday, in which he was renominated by the Republican Party. He defeated the two opposing candidates in the primary by a vote of two to one over their combined strength.

At the election Senator Moses will receive not only the support of the Republican Party, which has a normal majority of 30,000 in this State, but a considerable faction in the Democratic Party. The Democrats had no avowed candidate for the election, but in the closing hours of the period allowed for filing candidates, they drafted Robert C. Murchie of Concord to be the nominee. Major Murchie is Democratic national committeeman from this State.

Following the primary, Robert P. Bass of Peterboro, who was Senator Moses' principal opponent, pledged him his support at the election. Judge James W. Remick, the third candidate, followed suit.

Yesterday's primary was the largest in the history of the State, with the exception of that of 1920, when Senator Moses was renominated before. The women voted strongly and were apparently in favor of the return of Senator Moses.

Huntley N. Spaulding of Rochester, chairman of the State Board of Education, defeated the attempt of Gov. John G. Winant to break the one-term precedent by rising 3000 votes. Returns gave: Moses, 32,859; Bass, 15,492; Remick, 869. For Governor: Spaulding, 27,055; Winant, 23,083.

Manchester gave Governor Winant a majority of 1090 over his opponent, the vote being: Winant, 4284; Spaulding, 3214. Manchester gave Senator Moses a plurality of 3198 over Governor Bass. The results were: Moses, 5503; Bass, 2305; Remick, 59.

Peterboro, the home town of Mr. Bass, gave the former Governor 103 votes more than Senator Moses. Senator Moses carried his home city by 3008 votes, against 1491 for his rival.

Governor Winant also received the endorsement of his own town, which gave him a total of 2711, compared with 1065 for Mr. Spaulding. Rochester gave Mr. Spaulding a majority of four to one, while Portsmouth favored the chairman of the State Board of Education with a greater vote than Governor Winant.

To oppose Mr. Spaulding, the Democrats named Eaton D. Sargent, Mayor of Nashua. Fletcher Hale and Edward H. Wason were renominated by the Republicans as Representatives in Congress. Their Democratic opponents will be George H. Duncan of Jaffrey and F. Clyde Keefe of Dover.

All successful candidates in both parties are rated as in favor of the prohibition issue. The two candidates, Albert W. Noone, Democrat, for United States Senator and Ferdinand Parley, Democrat, for Representative, were defeated by opponents favorable to prohibition.

BUTLER CAUSE WINS ADHERENT

E. P. Charlton, Chain-Store
Man and Manufacturer,
Sees Success Ahead

PAUL SMITHS, N. Y., Sept. 8 (AP)—Earle P. Charlton of Fall River, Mass., vice-president of the Woolworth stores and textile manufacturer, entertains no doubt that William M. Butler (R.), Senator from Massachusetts, will be re-elected. He believes prosperity will be the coming issue.

Expressing his views on various questions at the summer executive offices of the Charlton family, president of the Charltons, he said that the prospect of a change in the prohibition law, either for an arrangement based on the Quebec Plan or some other form of modification. From the standpoint of the employer he thinks the condition of the workers is better than in the days of the saloon.

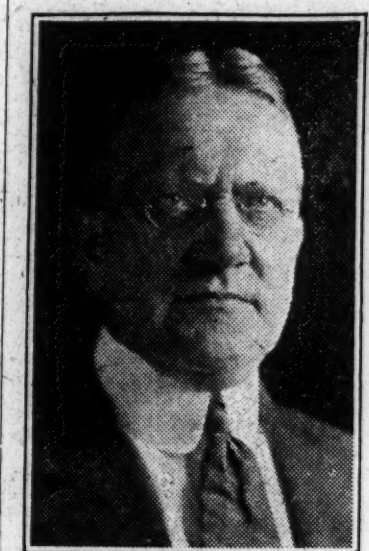
New England, he asserted, is prospering. Its textile plants, as hard hit as those of any other section, by the depression which resulted from the sharp change from cottons and woolsens to silk goods, are now running 65 to 70 per cent of normal capacity, while the position in the shoe industry is noticeably improved and the woolen trade has gained 25 per cent in the last few months.

"As for the tariff, the Massachusetts manufacturer, said he believed it was "just about where it should be," although there might be some changes. Mr. Charlton sees not much prospect of a change in the prohibition law, either for an arrangement based on the Quebec Plan or some other form of modification. From the standpoint of the employer he thinks the condition of the workers is better than in the days of the saloon.

The fire department was represented at the hearing by Chief Daniel F. Bennett and Deputy Chief Albert J. Caulfield who asked in behalf of Eugene C. Hultman, commissioner, that the board restrict parking in Bristol Street in the vicinity of fire headquarters and the houses of the hotel and existing conditions. That the apparatus had been hindered recently the ladder had actually been prevented from going to answer an alarm for fire by automobiles parked in Bristol Street. It was added that such a contingency is liable to occur again under existing conditions. That the apparatus had been hindered recently the ladder had actually been prevented from going to answer an alarm for fire by automobiles parked in Bristol Street. It was added that such a contingency is liable to occur again under existing conditions. That the apparatus had been hindered recently the ladder had actually been prevented from going to answer an alarm for fire by automobiles parked in Bristol Street. It was added that such a contingency is liable to occur again under existing conditions.

PRODUCERS ELECT JESSE LASKY

LOS ANGELES, Sept. 8 (AP)—Jesse Lasky, head of the Famous Players-Lasky Corporation, was elected president of the Association of Motion Picture Producers at its semi-annual meeting here. Other officers elected were M. C. Levee of First National Pictures, second vice-president; Irving C. Thalberg of Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer, first vice-president; Fred Beeton was re-elected secretary-treasurer. The new officers will serve for six months.



GEORGE H. MOSES



HUNTLEY N. SPAULDING

MR. BLAINE WINS IN WISCONSIN

La Follette Faction Defeats
Senator Lenroot for Re-
publican Nomination

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 8 (Special).—Senator Irvine L. Lenroot was defeated for the Republican nomination for Senator in the Wisconsin primary election by Gov. John J. Blaine. Fred R. Zimmerman, the present Secretary of State, was nominated for Governor over Herman L. Ekern, the present Attorney-General.

The result is both a victory and a defeat for the Progressive leadership of Senator Robert M. La Follette Jr. Mr. Blaine and Mr. Ekern both had the endorsement of Mr. La Follette. Mr. Zimmerman represented the second faction within a year and had the endorsement of the La Follette-Blaine management of the Progressive movement.

Charles W. Perry, conservative candidate for Governor, was far behind the leaders and this constitutes the second failure within a year and a half of attempts to re-establish the Republican Party in the State along the lines of national Republicanism.

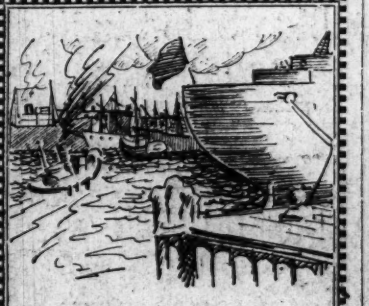
For Party Control

The primary campaign began as a three-sided contest. Within the ranks of La Folletteism there were two factions, one headed by Mr. Blaine and Mr. Ekern and the other by Mr. Zimmerman. These represented two sides of the triangle and the aim of each was to obtain control of the party in the State. The third side was the Perry candidacy, launched by a convention which announced that it was pledged to defeat La Folletteism.

It lost strength when a working combination was effected between supporters of Senator Lenroot and supporters of Mr. Zimmerman and little was heard of it toward the end of the campaign. Instead, the contest centered largely in the personal contest between Mr. Lenroot and Mr. Blaine and the fight within the La Follette ranks for the control of La Folletteism.

Mr. Lenroot during his campaign refused to endorse any candidate for Governor, although Mr. Perry was

(Continued on Page 2, Column 7)



SIR ERIC DRUMMOND

Baltic Ports

A number of independent nations have sprung up along the south and west coast of the Baltic as a result of the war. Realizing how intimately linked is peace with commerce, Prof. Van Cleef has made a thorough survey of their ports, the first installment of which will appear in

Tomorrow's MONITOR

GERMANY JOINS LEAGUE; GETS SEAT ON COUNCIL

Applause Greets Reich's
Election to Membership
in Geneva Assembly

NON-PERMANENT SEATS INCREASED

mother country of 20 nations speaking its language.

Balkan Pact Expected
In League circles, astonishment was manifested over the Hendaye report. Various officials, and also delegates to the League, said they had the impression that there was no question of resignation for the moment. They believed, on the contrary, that Spain would accept a semipermanent seat in the League Council if elected to it.

Statements by the ministers of all the Balkan countries at the session of the Council yesterday gave the impression that the political situation is so improved in the Balkans that a general Balkan pact may be expected at no distant future. The occasion for this manifestation was the adoption by the Council of a detailed project for the settlement of 120,000 Bulgarian refugees, who have been obliged to leave neighboring countries, involving the notation of a loan of \$12,000,000.

German Delegation to Leave at Once for Geneva
By Wireles

BERLIN, Sept. 8.—Germany's entrance into the League of Nations was awaited here with the utmost calm. The principal thing is that Germany alone receives a permanent seat, it is said here, everything else being of minor importance. Germany wants to be on friendly terms with the other members of the League and does not intend to be in opposition right from the beginning, it is declared in political circles.

Especially toward Poland, Germany's attitude has changed perceptibly in the past few weeks, having become considerably more friendly than formerly. The German delegation will leave at once for Geneva, using three regular express trains to Switzerland.

Wheat Yield Record Won Far From the 'Wheat Belt'

TOPEKA, Kan., Sept. 8. (AP)—Far from the "Wheat Belt," a farmer of Allen County has been proclaimed Wheat King of Kansas by J. C. Mohler, secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. The new monarch, W. W. Baker, obtained a yield of 66 bushels an acre.

"So far as can be determined, this is the record yield for Kansas," Mr. Mohler declared. "Yields such as this make it possible for Kansas to approach the high record productions made by the northwestern states on irrigated land."

Mr. Baker's crop that won the crown was grown on a six-acre field. The wheat was of the Kanred variety.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy. An International Daily Newspaper. Published daily except Sundays and holidays. By The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Palm Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, \$2.00; six months, \$1.00; three months, \$0.50; one month, \$0.15. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.) Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

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How did an artistic dramatic organization spring up at Stanford?
Should a woman's hat match her coat and dress?
What is the status of the Aland Islands?
How will necessarily develop a mother's business career?
What will be the benefits of rendering industrial alcohol undrinkable?

These Questions Were Answered in Yesterday's MONITOR

CALLES REGIME FIRMLY SEATED
(Continued from Page 1)
does the Government desire that service shall be suspended. The Roman Catholic hierarchy have simply called the priesthood out on an ecclesiastical strike. President Calles told us emphatically that the Government favored religion, believing it to be the source of genuine morality. He also reminded us that the Protestant churches were open as usual. Mexican Protestant ministers assured us that while the regulations did put some limitation upon regular church activities, that they did not feel their usefulness greatly curtailed.

Reason for Priests' Withdrawal
When we asked representatives of the hierarchy who favored us with an official interview why the priests deserted their people by refusing to perform the regular services and sacraments of the church, they replied that it was a protest against government regulations which they felt was required in order to maintain the dignity of the church. They admitted that the Government had not closed the churches and that every priest could go on performing his regular duties by the simple act of registering at a government office. Their objection technically was to the registration, which they contended, is legal interference with ecclesiastical prerogative, putting a church official, and thus the church, under control of the civil Government.

The Protestant ministers do not so look upon it and have all registered as required by law. Minister of the Interior Tejada told us that it was only an application of the same rule as was applied to priests in both France and Italy and that in Mexico all other professional men were legally obliged to register in some way the same manner.

The regulations are drastic. If looked upon from the standpoint of conditions in this country, they seem intolerable, but to so look upon them is to completely misunderstand why they were enacted. Our group of 32 observers summed it up in a formal statement at the close of their study in the following words:

"We believe that when the churches in Mexico accept, as they have done in the United States, the fundamental, democratic principle that every individual, irrespective of his religion, owes civic loyalty to the state rather than to the church, that the religious question will be settled in Mexico and that the church will prosper the more for it."

Contest of Church and State
In other words, we were convinced that the contest in Mexico is a battle in the age-long contest between church and state in countries that are overwhelmingly Roman Catholic, and that Mexico is today simply going through a historical struggle like unto that which European governments have gone through at one time or another within the last 300 hundred years. It is not a case of normal political action, but a species of

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in the following words as taken down by a Spanish stenographer and translated into English by a competent Spanish scholar. He said:
"You must remember that when the Catholic hierarchy is not in power, it is always trying to get into power. They have wished to form a state within the state and have not been willing to obey any orders except those from Rome. Logically it is to take strenuous measures to compel them to obey the law. The Catholic clergy has always had the tendency, not only here but in all parts of the world—but its action is more visible in Latin-America—to sink the popular masses into the most absolute ignorance; it has made fanatics of the masses without ever being a factor or co-operating in the moral and intellectual development of the people."

"The Catholic clergy throughout our history has had the tendency to absorb the economic resources of the country and from the period of Spanish domination down to our days it has also tried to absorb all our wealth. The clergy knows that in controlling the economic power of the country they control thereby the political power. Therefore, it is toward keeping in their control the political power."
"It is this procedure of the Roman Catholic clergy that has wrought in our country the most sanguinary struggle; the War of Three Years, the War of Reform and many of the later revolutionary movements that have been recorded in Mexico have also had their origin in the clergy's doings. Naturally, revolutionary ideas have triumphed and the economic and social evolution that is taking place in Mexico no longer tolerates the intrusion of the Catholic clergy in matters that are not properly spiritual."

Priests Are Accepting Regulations, Says Bishop

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO.—The economic boycott in Mexico has had little effect and an increasing number of native priests are returning to their churches after complying with government regulations, said Bishop George A. Miller of Mexico City, resident bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in an interview here.

"The return of the priests is not being reported in the United States, but I have communications from reliable sources in Mexico informing me that an increasing number are accepting the government's regulations," Bishop Miller said. "The battle is not won but President Calles is ahead."

Noninterference on the part of the United States is "absolutely vital," he said. "Other believe that they thought the suspension of services would set the country afire with a revolutionary protest."
President Calles frankly laid it down that the Roman Catholic priesthood had exactly the same right to campaign for a change of both the laws and the Constitution as have any other citizens, but he demanded that they qualify first as loyal Mexicans by obeying the law. The archbishops and their coadjutors contend with equal frankness, that their first loyalty is to Rome and that, therefore, they cannot obey the laws of the Mexican Government when they conflict with those of the Roman church. That is a fair statement of the whole conflict put in concrete terms.

President Calles' Statement
The President, in our interview with him, put the Government's case

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capable of taking over the leadership of the Methodist Episcopal Church in Mexico, and at present all pastors are natives of the country, Bishop Miller said. Only two American missionaries are left, he added.
Mexico is making solid progress under the Calles administration, Bishop Miller declared. In addition to its efforts to solve the church problem it is doing five other big things, he said. It has stabilized the currency; it has effected great economies in administration of the Government; it is policing the country well; it is pushing primary education by establishing 4000 rural schools and preparing teachers as fast as possible in normal schools and it is readjusting the land problem. The last achievement he emphasized as basic, explaining that it meant returning the peasant people to the land.

Americans Warned to Comply With Mexican Property Law
HOUSTON, Tex. (AP)—American citizens owning property or concessions for exploiting natural resources in Mexico are warned by Ernest L. Tutt, United States Department of Commerce agent with headquarters here, that the time for validating their holdings in compliance with the terms of the Mexican Constitution is getting short.

Jan. 21, 1927, is the final date on which validation can be made if the American citizen wishes to protect his holdings, Mr. Tutt points out, as the Mexican Government's official organ promulgated the regulations on Jan. 21, 1926, to take effect one year from that date.

The validating process, the department's representative here said, consists of a declaration to be signed by the property owner, agreeing to become a Mexican citizen, only so far as the property itself is concerned. In no way does this declaration involve a change in the political status of the property holder, it was emphasized.

In signing such a declaration the property owner or concessionaire agrees not to invoke the aid of the United States in event of disputes between the Mexican Government and the American citizen. If the agreement is violated, the property holder or concessionaire lays himself open to forfeiture, Mr. Tutt declared, using Article 2 of Section 1 of the Mexican Constitution as his authority.

Roman Catholic Editor Says Boycott News Is Suppressed
SOUTH BEND, Ind. (AP)—The Roman Catholic boycott undertaken in Mexico since enforcement of religious regulations by the Mexican Government is more successful than President Calles lets it be known, the Rev. Francis E. Lehoucq, editor of America, a Roman Catholic magazine, declared in an address before the International Federation of Catholic Alumni in convention at St. Mary's College here.

"The success of the boycott is not generally known, because the Government prevents the facts from reaching American correspondents," the Rev. Lehoucq said.

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MR. BLAINE WINS IN WISCONSIN
(Continued from Page 1)
nominated by the Senator's own wings of the party. The result by counties shows that, due to this course, Mr. Leenroot profited greatly by the Progressive votes controlled by Mr. Zimmerman. The factors that weighed most heavily against the Leenroot candidacy were his vote to seat Truman H. Newberry as Senator, which was brought up again and again in the campaign, and his support of the World Court. His alleged failure to prosecute vigorously the inquiry into the Teapot Dome investigation also was made much of by his opposition.

Wet and Dry Issue
In the contests for state offices other than the Governorship, the candidates endorsed by Mr. La Follette and Mr. Blaine have been nominated.
The wet and dry issue was a factor but was not clearly defined as to personal candidates. The national headquarters of the Association against the Prohibition Amendment endorsed Mr. Blaine in an extensive advertising campaign but a large part of the Wisconsin branch of the association supported Mr. Leenroot who had announced that he would vote for modification if the people of the State decided by referendum for modification.
The results do show, however, that out and out wet candidacies as such are not popular. Frank J. Kelly, candidate in the Senatorial contest, and Stanley W. Smith, candidate for Governor, trailed far behind their opponents. Both are politically wet.

Democrats May Lose Place
In the Congressional contests, the results of which are still in doubt, there is a possibility that one dry will be added to the House delegation. Merlino Hull, dry advocate, is leading in the Seventh District against John M. Beck, incumbent.
So many Democrats voted in the Republican primary, due to the greater interest there, that it is doubtful whether the Democratic candidates received the 5 per cent of votes necessary to place their names on the ticket for the November election.

Mexican Bishops Ask Steady Resistance to Regulations
MEXICO CITY, (AP)—Mexican Roman Catholics are exhorted in a letter to all Mexican Roman Catholics and signed by all the Roman Catholic archbishops and bishops of the country to maintain unyielding resistance to the religious regulations promulgated by the Government.
It is predicted in the pastoral letter that if they do not weaken among themselves, but maintain a solid front, they will ultimately triumph decisively.
The letter conveys the blessings and sympathy of the Pope and the Mexican episcopate.

CUNARD SCYTHIA SAILS FOR ENGLAND

City and Port Officials Entertained Before Departure

Prior to sailing from East Boston this afternoon at 3 o'clock for Queenstown and Liverpool, the Cunard Line steamer Scythia gave a luncheon to city and port officials and newspaper men.

A dinner was held last evening for approximately 400 steamship passenger agents of the company throughout New England and members of the Boston Freight Brokers Association. A Boston orchestra entertained. Captain Prothero and his officers had the vessel decorated with signal and code flags, bunting, flowers and colored lanterns.

The Scythia is the first vessel of the Cunard Line to remain in Boston for several days this season, having terminated the last voyage here, instead of continuing to New York.

Sea Scouts Use Water in Christening Ships

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 8.—Sea water is used as the official liquid at christening of ships by Sea Scouts, it is announced here by Ensign Thomas J. Keane, national director of this movement of the Boy Scouts of America.
A supply has been shipped from the Atlantic coast and is dispensed in lieu of grape juice or champagne.

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AFRICAN SPEAKS
OF GRIEVANCESZulu Institute Principal
Deplores Union Laws—British
Flag Essential

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 8.—John Dube, the Zulu principal of the Ilanga Institute at Natal, and editor of the paper, Ilanga Lase Natal, discussed the South African native problem with The Christian Science Monitor representative on his arrival here en route to the Christian Mission in Africa Conference in Belgium. Dube studied nine years at Hampton and Tuskegee, and looks upon these institutions and the American Zulu Mission as the real founders of the school he has been running for 25 years in the Tuskegee model. He has nearly 850 students. The institute is governed by a joint black and white committee and the Native Affairs Commissioner of Natal is one of the members.

"Politically, the present situation in South Africa is very serious, and I speak with knowledge as I was the first President of the South African Native Congress," said Dube. "The Color Bar Bill, the last of a series of bad laws, is almost more than we can bear. The Native Land Act has caused a great deal of suffering, and we see little hope of being able to escape becoming serfs. The Color Bar Bill will close all skilled positions in industry to native Africans. General Hertzog, who 'steam-rolled' the bill through in joint session, after it had been twice rejected by the Senate, has yet to prove he has the real interest of the native at heart. South Africa is big enough for both black and white. If the people of the stronger race will give the black his native land for his development. All the good work of the missions is being spoiled, and the outlook is very gloomy, for we cannot look forward to anything appreciably better, even from another government."

Dube is accompanied to England by the Rev. Z. Mahabane, a Basuto Wesleyan minister in the Orange Free State, and the present president of the native congress. "The native of South Africa," said Mr. Mahabane, "will not take things lying down, as they used to. Our task as Christian leaders is a difficult one, for it seems as if the Government wants to exterminate us. General Hertzog's policy is one of political industry segregation. I should like the British public to know that the Bantus suspect the whole attitude of the white population in South Africa. We are suspicious of the attempt to eliminate the Union Jack from the Union of South Africa flag, for without it the flag will be the symbol of repression. We oppose, too, the suggestion that the Union should be given a Dominion status, for that would make it impossible for Great Britain to interfere. Great Britain must be our other country and exercise its in-

fluence. We also believe that it would be a disastrous thing if the protectorates in South Africa should be incorporated in the Union."

The South African Congress is said to represent a membership of 100,000 natives in the Union of South Africa.

FRANCO-TURKISH
PACT REGISTEREDNo Explanation Given of Five
Years' Delay

By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 8.—The treaty signed between France and Angora on Oct. 20, 1921—presumably the famous secret treaty negotiated by Franklin Bouillon—was registered with the League on Aug. 28 last, a representative of The Christian Science Monitor learns.

The Franklin Bouillon treaty was the first of a long series of diplomatic maneuvers culminating in the defeat of the Greek armies in Asia Minor in 1922, and when its existence was discovered it gave rise to much unfavorable comment in London and elsewhere.

The treaty was registered simultaneously with one signed with the Turks last May by M. de Jouvenel on the subject of the Syrian-Turkish boundary, and as far as is known here no explanation has been given of the fact that there has been a delay of five years before the treaty was deposited with the League, although under the League Covenant no treaty is supposed to be binding until registered.

PRESIDENT MASARYK
SEEKS FURTHER TERMCzechoslovakian Political At-
mosphere Cleared Up

By Special Cable
PRAGUE, Sept. 8.—The statement that President Masaryk will be a candidate for the presidency for another seven-year term is considered of far-reaching importance in clearing up the leading issues of the hazy political atmosphere of Czechoslovakia. President Masaryk's decision to stand in the spring elections, an attitude so long in doubt, is held to mean the retention of Dr. Benes as Foreign Minister and the continuation of the present policy of growing friendly relations with Germany which has been greatly facilitated by the Franco-German rapprochement and the latter's entry to the League of Nations as well as a further willingness in time to recognize Soviet Russia.

The Government has planned measures against unemployment by improving the foreign trade by means of treaties based on reduced customs which will help also in pacifying Central Europe. President Masaryk paves the way to an eventual Czech-German coalition Cabinet, declaring the Germans have both the right and the duty of participating in the Government, since their co-operation is in the interest of the public.

LABOR DEBATES
EDUCATION PLANTrade Union Congress Re-
fuses to Grant Funds for
College Purposes

By Special Cable
BOURNEMOUTH, Eng., Sept. 8.—William L. Hutcheson, representing the American Federation of Labor as a fraternal delegate to the Trade Union Congress, presented the greetings of the Federation and frankly explained the attitude of the American unions toward the employers and the wage question. "We have no antipathy against a man," he said, "because he happens to be in the capitalist class, provided he does not oppose our methods of bettering the conditions of the workers. If he opposes those methods, we will join issue and fight him to the utmost."

On the question of wages he said: "We believe it is our duty as trade unionists to convince the employers and the public that it is to the advantage of the country as a whole for workers to be paid not merely an existence but a saving wage, on which they can properly provide for themselves and their dependents, not only the necessities of life, but, if you please some of the luxuries, and also above that to have something they can save."

Emergency Powers Condemned
The congress expressed unanimously the opinion that nothing in the mining dispute had warranted the promulgation of the Government emergency powers regulations, which were described as a "menace to the hard-won liberties of the English people." The effect of the general strike and the differences of opinion regarding the working class education policy was seen in the refusal of the congress to grant the funds desired by the general council for the development of Easton Lodge, presented to the movement by Evelyn, Countess of Warwick, for use as a labor college.

The general council estimated £50,000 would be required for structural alterations and the initiation of the scheme, and asked the congress for authority to impose a compulsory levy on the affiliated unions of 1d. per member for three years. Opposition was impeded by mixed motives. The left wing delegates believe that the education contemplated would not have a sufficient Marxian flavor, and, therefore, desired fuller information about the intentions of the general council.

Union Funds Depleted.
Herbert Smith, head of the Miners' Federation, declared that it was impossible to ask their members for any contribution at present and the Typographical Association delegate said that the funds of his union had been depleted giving aid to the miners. Jack Jones, a member of Parliament, in a tone of levity poured scorn on the idea of organizing a labor university in the country, away from industrial centers and sug-

gested that the only result would be the production of a superior class of persons not wanted in the labor movement.

Arthur Pugh, the congress chairman who is an enthusiast for working-class education on truly cultural, as opposed to class-conscious lines, told the congress that if delegates insisted on postponing the scheme, the general council might have to say they could not go on with it. Despite this, the congress decided by a substantial majority to refer the subject back for further consideration, so that the development of the ambitious project made possible by Lady Warwick's gift is now doubtful. The congress declined to adopt any proposal dealing with the control of powers on the general council in connection with the organization of national strikes.

FRENCH PROPERTY OWNERS
RETAIN PRE-WAR MORTGAGESFarmers Disinclined to Seize Opportunity Afforded by De-
preciation in Franc to Liquidate Loans

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
By Special Cable
PARIS, Sept. 8.—French property owners have not seized the opportunity afforded by the depreciation in the value of the franc to liquidate the mortgages contracted before the war, a government study shows. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the farm property and 15 and 20 per cent of the city holdings are still under mortgage. The same percentages obtained before the war.

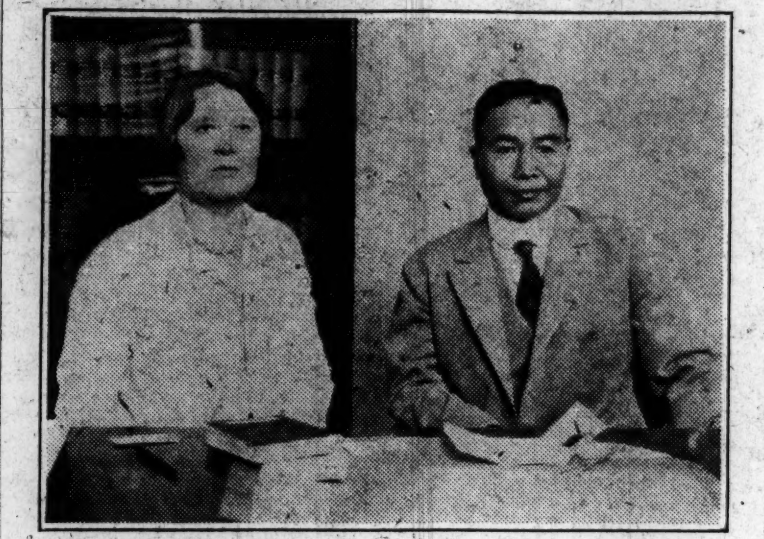
The farmers have made money during recent years, but most of it has gone into new equipment and improvements. Interest rates favor a continuation of the mortgages, rather than new loans. The mortgages are written at 8½ per cent, while 11 or 12 per cent is demanded for new loans. The Credit Foncier, a semi-official mortgage bank, estimates that the rural lands and buildings are now worth 150,000,000,000 francs.

Different kinds of property have increased the different rates. Vineyards are up 300 per cent over pre-war figures, pasture lands 260 per cent, truck gardens 200.

Swiss reports indicate confidence there in France's future. An \$11,000,000 loan to the French National Railways for improvements has been taken up by the Swiss investors immediately. It was offered, say reports, to Raymond Poincaré.

The Government is discussing terms for an internal loan to launch a sinking fund with bankers. It is estimated that from 2,000,000,000 francs to 4,000,000,000 francs is necessary. Bonds will be secured by receipts from the tobacco monopoly, inheritance and other special taxes assigned to the sinking fund. Subscriptions are to be opened during October. The purpose of the sinking fund is to amortize the floating debt.

Youngest Japanese Jurist Visits Los Angeles



Judge Kawamura Has Been Designated by the Imperial Japanese Government to Make a Tour of the United States and Europe for a Study of Legal Procedure in Those Countries. He Is Here Shown With Judge Georgia Bullock, of the Municipal Court of Los Angeles.

CONSERVATORY PROMOTIONS
INCREASE FACULTY ROSTER

Registration for the classes and private lessons of the New England Conservatory of Music, first semester of 1926-27, will begin tomorrow morning, it was announced today. It will continue for one week; the academic year, opening on Thursday, Sept. 16. Examinations for advanced standing will be held at the Conservatory Sept. 10 to 15.

Changes in the Conservatory's faculty list since last season have been few. The school's policy of promoting to the faculty from time to time junior teachers who have proved their ability is responsible this year for the first appearance of several new names. Others who as artists and teachers have made a reputation elsewhere, have been invited to join the teaching force.

In the pianoforte faculty George A. Gibson's is a new name. He came to the Conservatory from Portland, Me., won the Mason & Hamlin prize in his senior year and since graduation has been a junior teacher.

Albert W. Snow, organist of Emmanuel Church, Boston, has joined the organ department. A new name among the violin teachers is that of Raymond Orr, for several years past a junior instructor, Johannes Rochut, solo trombone of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, becomes one of the group of teachers on wind and percussion instruments.

To the list of teachers of solfeggio is added the name of Clara L. Ellis, Grace G. Pierce, supervisor at Arlington, will assist in public school music. Emily Ellis joins the faculty as instructor in German. A course in European history, which has been introduced into the academic department, will be given by H. M. Verrill, professor of modern history at Simmons College.

VENIZELLOS OPPOSES
ARMY INTERFERENCEReturn of Monarchy May Be
Brought About

By Special Cable
ATHENS, Sept. 8.—Subversive activities are reported to be proceeding among the Republican Guards, and it is also stated that Admiral Condouriotis, the President, has fallen into disagreement with the Premier, General Condylis. An official communiqué, however, denies all these as mere rumors and the work of opponents. In the meantime the public anxiously awaits the promulgation of the charter giving directions for next month's elections.

The situation, after the dictator's overthrow, is far from being cleared up and General Condylis may have to confront many difficulties before the country sees the establishment of a constitutional legislative chamber. The intervention of the military in political affairs is considered a serious issue and General Condylis has repeatedly impressed on the troops how vital it is for them to keep aloof from politics and leave political questions to politicians.

It was on this point that Eleu-

therios Venizelos cabled, in response to a charge that he was in communication with the ex-king and princes with a view to re-establishing the monarchy. In his denial, Mr. Venizelos asserts that if the army prolongs its dominion, the republican régime will fall and the restoration of the monarchy will be the lamentable as well as the only alternative.

SLAVE TRADE PUT
IN CLASS OF PIRACYConvention to Be Brought
Before League Assembly

By Special Cable
GENEVA, Sept. 8.—The antislavery convention is to be brought before the Assembly of the League this year for the purpose of ratification by as many states as possible, and the British Government has decided to take a stronger line, pressing for a definition of slave trading as a crime against the human race and therefore in the same category as piracy.

The British consider that the general consensus of civilized states is that the "slave trade constitutes a crime of this nature, and does not believe the Government of any civilized country would wish to challenge this opinion."

So wrote Sir Austen Chamberlain in a recent dispatch to the Secretary-General of the League, and it is in order to give the British fleet more adequate powers to deal with slave raiders who at present trade in the Red Sea and off the coast of Arabia sheltering under flags rendering them immune from capture that this definition of slavery is proposed. This is the meaning of the phrase in Sir Austen's dispatch, which declares that a pirate and his vessel lose ipso facto by an act of piracy the protection of their state flag and national character.

At least 100 slaves were rescued in the Red Sea last year by British action, but many more are known to be in vessels sailing under flags rendering them immune from seizure.

TAILORS ADVOCATE
HONEST ADVERTISINGBy Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 8.—A resolution condemning misleading advertisements and asking the executive officials to approach the press and urge "that no advertisements be published unless and until the announcements contained therein have been verified, thus putting into practice the adopted slogan 'Truth in Advertising,'" will be submitted at the annual conference of the National Federation of Merchant Tailors here next week.

Delegates from Cardiff, London and Liverpool will also advocate opposition to government interference in the retail tailoring trade in apportioning the number of apprentices to journeymen, the grading of shops and the proposed acceptance of business advertisements on postmarks.

RALLY DATE SET
BY REPUBLICANSConvention to Indorse Can-
didates and Issues,
Sept. 25

Indorsing of Republicans named in the primary of Sept. 14, and adoption of a political platform for the party, will be the principal business of the Republican State Convention to be held in Symphony Hall Sept. 25. The official call for the convention was issued today by Francis Prescott, chairman of the State Committee.

The convention is not regarded as particularly significant, since the party nominees will all have been chosen in the Sept. 14 primary. Unless a dispute arises over planks in the platform, the convention itself is expected to be of an essentially perfunctory nature.

The committee will meet Sept. 16 to select convention officers, including the permanent chairman and members of various committees. One of the most important is the resolutions committee, which will play a prominent part in drawing up the platform.

It is customary to express an indorsement of candidates named in the primary. The leading one will be that given to William M. Butler, incumbent United States Senator.

Plans are under way for the usual "night-before" gathering to be held Friday evening, probably in the Copsey-Plaza Hotel. The Republican Club of Massachusetts will give a dinner.

The convention call says: "Each town and each ward of a city is entitled to send one delegate for the first 150 votes cast for the Republican candidate for Governor in 1924, and one delegate for each succeeding 300 votes, or a fractional part as large as 100 votes so cast; but each ward and each town is entitled to at least one delegate."

"The members of the state committee, the nominees of the party for all offices to be filled at the state election, and in years in which no election is held for such offices, the incumbents of those offices who are members of the party, are entitled to membership in the Convention."

"Each delegate must be provided with an official credential card bearing his name, and admission to the convention will be by these credentials only."

RADIOCAST OF SERVICES
OF THE MOTHER CHURCH

Continuing next Sunday, the morning service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., will be broadcast at 9:45 o'clock eastern standard time—10:45 o'clock daylight saving time—by Station WEEI of Boston on a wavelength of 348 meters. The services were formerly broadcast only the first Sunday of the month, but during September they will be broadcast every Sunday.

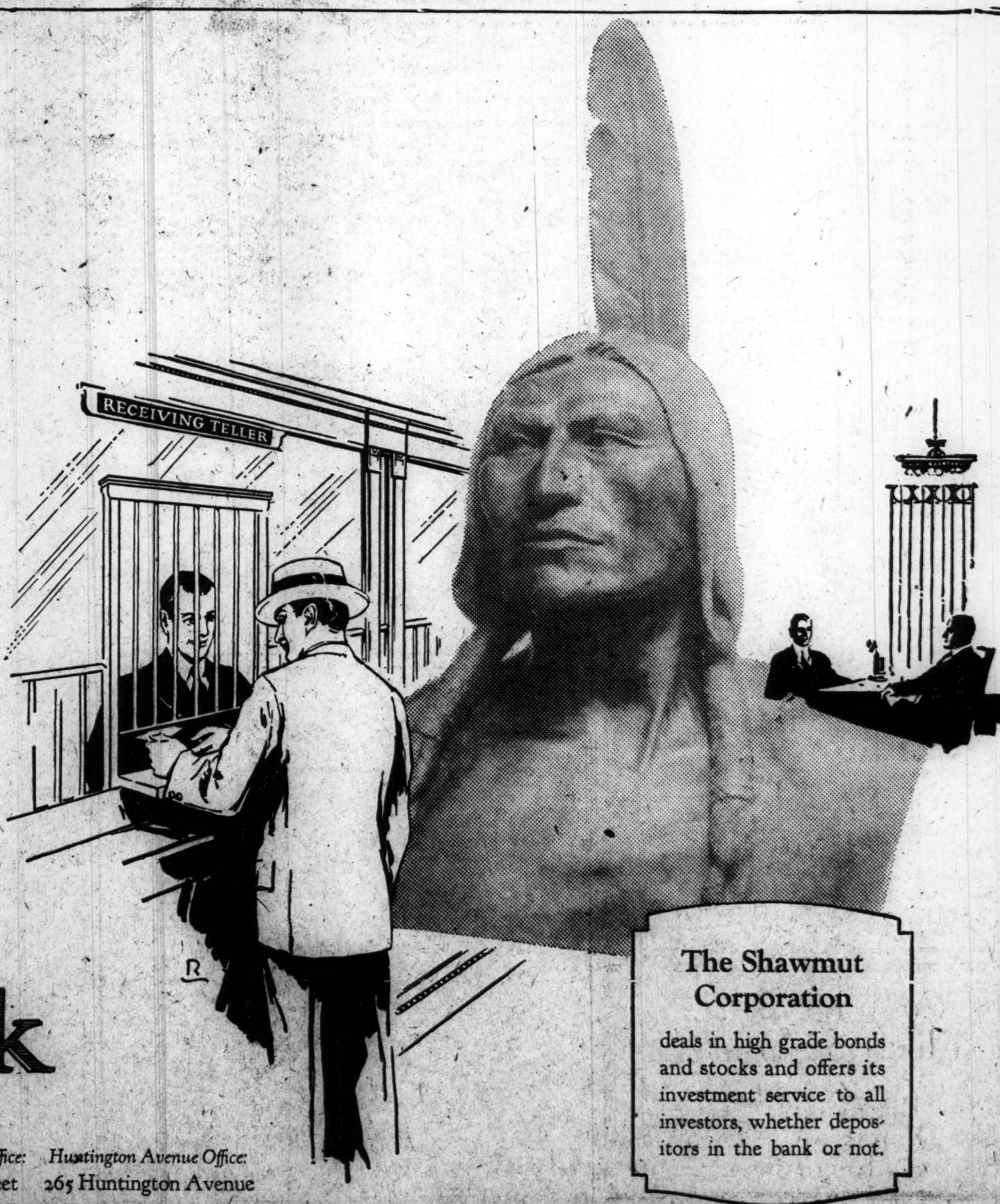
Our First Line of Contact

YOUR first impression of the Shawmut Bank is of great importance to you and to us. That is why we have chosen as Tellers, men who appreciate the privilege of being a contact point between you and the Shawmut organization.

The men at the Shawmut Bank windows are here to do much more for you than receive and pay out money. They are here to receive you.

When you desire information about any Shawmut service, ask your Teller. He will gladly assist you or refer you to the proper Shawmut officer.

Our constant aim is to have the Shawmut's first line of contact helpful. We are just as strongly determined that this first line shall reflect the friendly and cordial spirit which exists throughout the bank.

The Shawmut
Corporation

deals in high grade bonds
and stocks and offers its
investment service to all
investors, whether depos-
itors in the bank or not.

THE NATIONAL
Shawmut Bank

Main Office: 40 Water Street, Boston

Arlington Street Office: Kenmore-Governor Square Office: Bowdoin Square Office: Beacon-Charles Office: Huntington Avenue Office:
Park Square Building 542 Commonwealth Avenue 44 Cambridge Street 69 Beacon Street 265 Huntington Avenue

TELEPHONE RATE OPPOSITION BECOMING NATIONAL ISSUE

20 Cities Protesting—Boston Company's Net Earnings Makes Move for Joint Conference—Wants Action

Following the announcement by E. Mark Sullivan, special counsel for the city of Boston, in its protest against the increased telephone rates allowed last year by the Public Utilities Commission of Massachusetts, that the city of New York will join with Boston in its case before the Interstate Commerce Commission, came the proposition yesterday from Grand Rapids, Mich., for a general conference of cities of cities interested in action Boston has taken.

Frank S. Deland, corporation counsel for Boston, said that he will take measures at once to call together a conference of the legal representatives of more than 20 cities in the United States which have been protesting against present telephone rates.

Mr. Sullivan was in conference yesterday afternoon for several hours with C. M. Fertig, assistant corporation counsel for New York City. Following the discussion of the telephone situation, Mr. Sullivan made the formal announcement of the fact that New York is to be associated with Boston in its case charging the New England Telephone & Telegraph Company and the American Telephone & Telegraph Company with violating the Clayton anti-trust law.

Mr. Sullivan said that the city of Boston seeks ultimately to accomplish lower local telephone exchange rates. The long-distance rates, he says, are quite low enough now. He would obtain lower local rates by giving New England Telephone and other similar local operating companies a larger share of the long-distance message rates that the American Telephone Company and also by making construction and maintenance costs of the local telephone plant less expensive by requiring Western Electric Company to furnish patented telephone apparatus and equipment at more reasonable prices.

With a fair chance, Mr. Sullivan added, "to purchase plant equipment at more reasonable prices and to finance themselves locally and without the extraordinary burden placed upon them by a super-company, that requires all primary capital to be done through it, I believe New York banking houses I believe the New England Telephone Company will be able to reduce materially its local exchange rates."

To illustrate: The \$125,000,000 bond issue of the American Telephone Company of January, 1925, was, we are told, for the purpose of financing necessary plant extensions of its associated companies. This issue was sold to a New York banking syndicate at a discount of approximately \$1,000,000. Here was a discount allowed the wholesale bankers of 5 1/2 per cent and in addition the syndicate assumed the interest on assumed other charges of over \$200,000.

"It is hoped that the Interstate Commerce Commission will seasonably do for the telephone companies what it was too tardily permitted to do for the railroads," said Mr. Sullivan.

Supervision by it of the issuing and merchandising of securities of telephone companies and other commodity purchases will save the telephone companies from disastrous conditions to which the railroads were brought but from which under the prudent control of the Interstate Commerce Commission they are now steadily recovering."

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Cambridge and Newton will begin the school year next Monday, and Watertown next Tuesday, at the same time that Boston begins her school year. Weymouth schools opened yesterday. Numerous new buildings have been completed and will be occupied for the first time this month. The new Bicknell Grammar School in North Weymouth opened yesterday. Chelsea's new addition to its high school is to be ready in November. Until then the two-plant system will be in operation in the present high school building. A new high school is to open in Newton, also, this year, giving that city three in all.

Two junior high schools are under construction in Quincy. One is promised for February and the other for some time after the new Highland school in Winchester is to be ready about the first of the year, as will the new Winthrop building in Melrose. The Parmenter School in Arlington is to be ready within the next few weeks.

DAUGHERTY JURY HEARS CHARGES

Mr. Buckner Presents Case, Alleging Bribery, for the Government

NEW YORK, Sept. 8 (AP)—Two names that will figure prominently in the trial of Harry M. Daugherty, former Attorney General, and Thomas W. Miller, former alien property custodian, on charges of conspiring to defraud the Government while they held high public office, were mentioned repeatedly by Emory R. Buckner, United States District Attorney, in representing the prosecution's case. The names are those of the late John T. King, of Bridgeport, once Republican national chairman from Connecticut, and the late Jesse W. Smith, and confidante of Mr. Daugherty.

Messrs. King and Smith, Mr. Buckner charged, "pulled the strings" in bringing about the transfer to allegedly German claimants of \$7,000,000 of the American Telephone & Telegraph Company securities seized as enemy property when the United States entered the war.

Richard Merton, German metal magnate, is another man who will figure prominently in the trial, appearing as a government witness. He and his family, the Government contends, controlled the transfer of the securities and the supposedly Swiss firm that was involved in the transfer of the \$7,000,000.

"We will show by Government records of hotel travel and other expense accounts," said Mr. Buckner, "that Miller, Smith, Daugherty, John T. King and Merton met in New York City on April 19, 1921, and that Miller, Smith and Daugherty came here for the purpose of meeting Merton."

It was as a result of this conference, the Government contends, that bribes totalling \$441,000 were given to the public officials in exchange for the securities.

This, the prosecutor said, was after Mr. Merton had come to this country to find some one with political "pull" that would assure approval of the claim to the \$7,000,000. John T. King was the man he finally chose, and the conference of the five men consequently was arranged, Mr. Buckner asserted.

Mr. Buckner declared that when Mr. Merton later visited Mr. Daugherty in Washington to take up the case, the German did not have with him a "single document or scrap of paper as a basis for the \$7,000,000 claim."

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Products of Fine Dahlia Season to Be Reflected in Boston Show

New England Society's Display Draws Largest Entry List in History—Splendid Gladioli Exhibit Also Expected—Many Originations to Make Debuts

Under the joint auspices of the New England Dahlia Society and the Massachusetts Horticultural Society, the annual competitive dahlia exhibition will decorate the two lower halls of Horticultural Hall Saturday and Sunday, Sept. 11 and 12, leaving the upper hall free for the showing of fruits and vegetables of the advanced summer harvest. At 3:30 p. m., on each day, W. H. Waite of Rumson, N. J., will lecture on "How to Grow Dahlias."

All fanciers in the region to which the show is immediately interesting agree that the season has been uncommonly propitious for decorating their dahlia gardens in their very best at the time when show specimens must be gathered. The season was late in starting at the considerable expense of weather, but has been a favorable factor in developing the plants to their flowering capacity. It is well known that few flowers are more satisfactory for the summer garden than dahlias.

Perhaps a major point in favor of the dahlia is the fact that it does not demand a rich soil in which to grow. Good plants have often been seen planted in soil that was half ashes.

Largest Entry List Forecast
In forecasting the prospect for the magnitude and character of the exhibition today, A. E. Thatcher of Dorchester, himself a dahlia grower and superintendent of the show, said that under the rules of the society there was a larger entry list than in former years and that many new originations and new seedlings would be shown.

Among the new originations he pointed to "Rose Fallow," an excellent salmon, the origination of Harding of New Jersey and now in its first commercial season. Large showings have been entered from the gardens of Edgar W. Darling, New Bedford, from Lullin's Dahlia Gardens at Gloucester, the Montrose Dahlia Gardens at Wakefield, and from the exceptionally fine collection of Dr. Shirley S. Shattuck of Sagamore.

Charles G. Reed of the Success Dahlia Gardens at Lawrence will show a number of his famous dahlia. Marshall of Lynn is showing the new seedling "Lemonade" for the first time, together with a considerable number of other new seedlings for which he has established the beginning of an apparent future.

Mr. Reed said that the originations today among dahlias were about equally divided between the decorative and hybrid cactus varieties. Thomas J. Murphy of Peabody, the seedling expert of longest experience in the New England society, will show a collection of his new flag and seedlings. Leavitt of Assinippi, Mass., will have a representative collection of miscellaneous dahlias, and the Lakehurst Gardens of Sharon.

"Wonderland's" Prospects
Although it was an origination which had its first public showing last year the "Wonderland," a rich Burgundy from the Wonderland Gardens of Lynn, is looked to this year by officials as likely to sweep many of the prize classes. "Wonderland," together with "Paul Revere," a particularly fine strong red, are probably the finest dahlias to be shown by Wonderland Gardens.

The New England Society will have a comprehensive exhibition of both dahlias and gladioli and although the gladioli are not entered competitively it is expected that since the entry list contains some especially fine examples of the blooming types the introduction into the general collection of the show will be notable.

Every effort, according to Mr. Thatcher, has been made to emphasize dahlias, to persuade growers to send large collections and to allot the space in the large exhibition hall and the lower small hall so that the full excellence of large showings may be advantageously set. A few other flowers will be exhibited by the individual exhibitors.

In addition to the usual prizes yesterday on full time schedules. The Saco-Lowell Shops at Biddeford changed from a four to a five-day week.

The Wood, Washington, Ayer and Shawheen mills of the American Woolen Company at Lawrence are running on a normal schedule and conditions in the mills in Lawrence indicated favorable prospects for fall and winter work. The Pacific Mills, employing 33,000 men, opened a curtailed schedule following the annual two weeks shut down.

Plants Start Work
A few departments in the Everett cotton mills at Lawrence, which had been shut down for several weeks for over a year, started work yesterday.

The situation in New Bedford broom and hat mills, which have been idle for some time, is improving. There are no idle mills in the city and several of the larger plants are running full time. Yesterday several of the mills started looms that had been idle for a large part of the summer. The output of the New Bedford cotton mills was reported as normal, while manufacturing is slightly curtailed; the mills running on yarns in stock.

In Rhode Island the outlook in the industry was described as brighter as a whole, due to the seasonal fall orders. Mills were said to be operating 65 to 70 per cent of normal. Manufacturers of bedspreads, damasks, draperies, brocades and all the heavier cotton and rayon fabrics reported a good fall season, while woollens and worsteds were described as fairly good.

Richer Results
Richer results may be expected of children than the standardized schoolmaster has hitherto considered possible, Prof. Mearns said in conclusion. Richer results may be expected even from those who are leading the way in this new education, and that result will come no faster, he thought, than the coming of the gifted teacher in greater numbers.

Henry Turner Bailey, director of the Cleveland School of Art and of the John Huntington Polytechnic Institute, Cleveland, O., spoke on art as a factor in creative expression. In part he said:

"In teaching to secure our general or social objective, our first fundamental topic in the elementary schools is nature study. All our children must be made familiar with the inexhaustible source of inspiration, suggestion and delight for out of it has come the elements of all our sciences, all our art, all our literature. As populations become congested in cities, more attention must be given to giving children experiences with nature at first hand. The school buses must take the children into the country. Parks and natural history museums must be multiplied, lest our children be fed only on the husks of words."

"The second fundamental topic is art, and every child, because it accords development to the beauties of the world and of the human spirit than the ordinary mind is likely to achieve, opens the eyes, quickens the perceptions, thrills to a more complete response to environment, and more attention must be given to making children familiar with the best art of the world in common objects, architecture, sculpture, painting, poetic literature and music."

"All other topics in the elementary schools are subsidiary to these. All these together form the foundation upon which general intelligence, community of interest, mutual understanding, and co-operation for the common good, inevitably rest."

"In teaching to secure our specific or individual objective, the funda-

mental topic is religion. By religion I do not mean sectarianism, or denominationalism, or ecclesiastical creeds of any kind. I mean, frankly, a belief in God and in personal conscious relation to Him. In other words, a belief in the sacredness of personality, a conviction that each has powers possessed by no other, and given him with a purpose, namely, that he may contribute something unique to the common good; an ambition on the part of each to serve all in his own proper way. It is this consciousness, this conviction, this ambition, that religion alone can give and maintain."

There is general agreement among educational leaders that teachers should be guides rather than instructors. It should be said, and that school life should be free from arrogant authority. Instead of restricting children to run on didactic rails and holding all departure as a misdemeanor, or worse, the school should provide an environment in material which knowledge, power and taste, the original impulses, at present it is experimenting and the results are good, although there is no assured technique as yet.

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money. For the best arrangement of single dahlias in a basket, silver and bronze medals and for the best arrangement of cactus dahlias.

Prizes are also offered under the society's schedule for this show for delphiniums, hardy herbaceous perennials, China asters, and for the best display of ornamental grasses, with variety to be given special consideration; the Gov. John S. Endicott prize is also offered by William C. Endicott for the largest and best display of pears, and prizes under the Benjamin B. Davis fund for hardy grapes and under the Benjamin V. French fund No. 2 for a variety of vegetables. In addition there are prizes from the Levi Whitcomb fund and the usual president's cup for the most meritorious exhibit appearing in the show.

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Teaching in City Schools Growing in Public Esteem

Salaries and Professional Standards Higher—
Interest in Education Increasing

Teaching in the public schools has grown greatly in public esteem in Massachusetts during the last few years, coming to be regarded more and more as a permanent occupation, placing it nearer the strictly professional class than it has ever been before. This advance has been accelerated by a substantial increase in salaries, increased interest in education and higher professional requirements, according to Arthur B. Lord, in charge of research and statistics for the Massachusetts Department of Education.

The factors are brought out in a bulletin on salaries of teachers just issued by the department. The bulletin opposes the assertion that women are crowding out men from teaching positions. On the contrary the ratio of women to men in the public schools of the State was only three tenths greater in 1925 than it was in 1870 when it was 72-10 women to 1 man.

In 1920 it was 91-10 while in 1910 and 1900 it was 10-2-10, the highest it has ever been. In 1893, the first year for which there is a record, the ratio was 15-10 women to one man. In junior high schools the ratio for last year stands as 73-10 women to 1 man, while in senior high schools it stands 19-10 women to 1 man.

Salary Rises a Factor
The average salary of superintendents of cities and large towns in January, 1926, was \$3,170. By January, 1925, it had increased to \$4,342. The average salary of superintendents in unions of two or more small towns was \$2,292 in 1920 and \$3,129 in January, 1926. The median salary of all superintendents was \$2,950 in 1921 and \$4,000 in 1926.

The average salaries of elementary principals and full time teachers, excluding Boston, Fall River, Lawrence, Revere and seven small towns, in the year 1915-16 was as follows: Elementary school, \$760; high schools, \$1,165; elementary and high schools, \$857. Jan. 1, 1926, there had increased to \$1,238, \$1,695 and \$1,327. On Jan. 1 of this year they stood at \$1,562, \$2,008 and \$1,585. The increase from 1915-16 to 1926 was \$802, or 105.5 per cent, \$843 or 72.3 per cent, and \$9.3 per cent, respectively.

The average salaries of principal and full time teachers stood as follows on Jan. 1 of this year: Elementary schools, men, \$2,319; women, \$1,431; high schools, men, \$2,535, and women, \$1,770; special teachers, men, \$2,215, and women, \$1,676. The average for all teachers was \$1,606.

Longer Service Records
More specifically, towns of 8000 and 10,000 inhabitants were paying their superintendents from \$3,000 to \$5,500; maximum salaries of principals of elementary schools ranged from \$1,370 to \$2,500; teachers in grades one to six, maximums of \$1,250 to \$1,650; grades one to eight or one to nine, from \$1,200 to \$1,600.

In junior high schools, salaries were as follows: principals, \$1,750 to \$4,500; men teachers, \$1,500 to \$1,900; women teachers, \$1,200 to \$1,850; senior high schools, principals, \$2,500 to \$4,600; department heads, men, \$2,000 to \$2,800; women department heads, \$1,700 to \$2,000; teachers, men, \$1,600 to \$2,600; women, \$1,500 to \$2,000.

It was found that exclusive of the cities above mentioned and six towns that the highest per cent of women teachers in elementary schools, 9.1 or 11.5, have completed 15 years of experience, while 2 per cent or 263 women have completed over 40 years of experience; the highest per cent of high school men, 10.3 or 124, have completed 15 years of experience, and 7 per cent or nine men over 40 years; the highest per cent of women in high school service, 10.1 or 314, have completed 15 years of service and 1.2 per cent or 37 over 40 years of experience.

Higher Standards
In high schools, 209 had had college and normal school training; 2342, college; normal, 781; city training school, 97; secondary school with one year or more of training in addition, 432; secondary school only, 93; not graduates of any secondary school, 16, a total of 4970.

In 31 towns and cities reporting, 2157 principals and full-time teachers were employed during the year ending Dec. 31, 1925. Of this number 1581 were elementary school teachers and 576 were high school teachers. One thousand two hundred six of these teachers had had previous experience, 696 came from teaching positions in other towns and cities in Massachusetts, and 510 came from teaching positions in other states.

Of the 2157 new teachers 553 came directly from attendance at normal schools, colleges or other schools in Massachusetts; 67 teachers came directly from attendance at normal schools, colleges or other schools in other states; 63 teachers came from other employment with previous teaching experience.

In 301 towns and cities reporting, 1494 principals and full-time teachers ended their service where employed during the year ending December 31, 1925. Of this number 1098 were elementary teachers and 396 were high school teachers. Reasons for leaving the service were as follows: 746 left to enter other positions in Massachusetts, 302 left because of marriage, 88 left in order to retire from active employment, 63 left to enter other employments than teaching, 28 left because of disability, 16 passed on, 130 left in order to teach in other states and localities.

States and localities where they accepted employment were: Alaska, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Florida, Georgia, Honolulu, Indiana, Kansas, Kentucky, Maine, Maryland, Michigan, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Porto Rico, Rhode Island, Vermont, Washington and Wisconsin; the largest numbers going to Connecticut (43), New York (29), New Hampshire (20) and New Jersey (12).

WILLIAM PENN WROTE A PRAYER FOR CITY

Its Inscription at Philadelphia
Attracts Visitors

PHILADELPHIA (Special Correspondence)—Visitors to the Sesqui-centennial Exposition who stop at the High Street Friends Meeting House are shown the prayer for Philadelphia, written by William Penn in 1684, and many have been so impressed with its simplicity and beauty that they have asked permission to copy it.

In a dark corner of the City Hall at the North Broad Street entrance the prayer also may be found on a tablet, but there are many who never were aware of it being there until they saw the copy at the Sesqui-centennial.

The prayer is as follows:
As thou, Philadelphia, the virgin settlement of this Province, named before thou wert born. What love, what care, what service and what faith have been to bring thee forth and preserve thee from such as would abuse and defile thee. O that thou mayest be kept from the evil that would overthrow thee, that thou mayest be preserved to the end. My prayer is for thee, that thou mayest stand in the day of trial, that thy children may be blessed of the Lord and thy people saved by His power."

NEW YORK'S TRAFFIC RUSH MAKES RECORD

Special from Monitor Bureau
NEW YORK—Holiday traffic records were broken by the railroads in New York over the four-day period ending Tuesday morning.

Complete tabulation of the number of passengers is not yet possible, but the officials of the Grand Central Terminal estimate that more than 300,000 persons arrived at or left that station between Friday night and Tuesday morning. Other terminals also handled record numbers of passengers, but the Grand Central exceeded the others in number of passengers, according to reports.

Despite the heavy volume of travel on all roads, trains were, for the most part, on time or only a few minutes late.

TRIP TIME REDUCED BY ELECTRIC TRAINS

Chicago Service Very Satisfactory, Official Reports

Special from Monitor Bureau
CHICAGO, Sept. 8 (AP)—Complete electrification of the Chicago suburban service of the Illinois Central system will be accomplished by the end of September, according to F. L. Thompson, vice-president.

Only six steam trains are now being operated in the territory, as compared with 407 electric ones. New cars for the electric service are being received at the rate of eight to ten weekly. The electrification program is working out "very satisfactorily," commented Mr. Thompson, who stated that the only complaints regarding this service have been concerning lack of cars.

Speedier service and increased cleanliness have resulted and more adequate accommodations for passengers will be provided when the 84 additional cars ordered are received, he added.

CHINESE FIRE ON BRITISH VESSEL

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The reply of the consul demands to know why, as no state of war exists between Great Britain and China, British goods and British subjects are being treated as if the two countries were at war.

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The only gleam of hope he saw was the fact that it had been impossible so far to get in touch with Wu Pei-fu himself, who, there is reason to believe, is likely to prove less uncompromising than the recalcitrant General Yang-sen. The British, therefore, have not given up hope that the incident will be solved in a manner satisfactory to both sides, but the Foreign Office spokesmen do not deny that the situation is one of the gravest that has arisen in China in recent years, and which may force the British Government to take even more drastic action than that which has just failed.

It is difficult, however, to see what could be done on this occasion, since the two British merchantmen are held prisoner over 1000 miles up the river and the British naval squadron in Chinese waters has a very limited number of vessels of sufficiently shallow draught to proceed to the scene of action. Though the British were unsuccessful in the attempt to rescue the captured vessels, the fact that the gunboats were ordered to open fire marks a notable change in British policy in China, in the opinion of observers here, and coupled with the recent order to fire on the Cantonese strike pickets which were interfering with the unloading of British goods is regarded by many as indicating that the British Government considers the time has come to try new tactics in dealing with the Chinese impasse instead of a policy of conciliation—or as critics here say, weakness—which it has tried unsuccessfully hitherto.

It is thought by some that the fracas with Wu Pei-fu may have a beneficial effect on the situation of the British in Canton, where the feeling against Wu is said to be bitter than against any other military leader in China.

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By Cable from Monitor Bureau
LONDON, Sept. 8—Serious and humiliating was the description applied by a British diplomat to the situation created in China by the failure of the British naval units to rescue the two British merchant steamers, commandeered by one of Marshal Wu Pei-fu's subordinates on the Yangtze River.

The only gleam of hope he saw was the fact that it had been impossible so far to get in touch with Wu Pei-fu himself, who, there is reason to believe, is likely to prove less uncompromising than the recalcitrant General Yang-sen. The British, therefore, have not given up hope that the incident will be solved in a manner satisfactory to both sides, but the Foreign Office spokesmen do not deny that the situation is one of the gravest that has arisen in China in recent years, and which may force the British Government to take even more drastic action than that which has just failed.

It is difficult, however, to see what could be done on this occasion, since the two British merchantmen are held prisoner over 1000 miles up the river and the British naval squadron in Chinese waters has a very limited number of vessels of sufficiently shallow draught to proceed to the scene of action. Though the British were unsuccessful in the attempt to rescue the captured vessels, the fact that the gunboats were ordered to open fire marks a notable change in British policy in China, in the opinion of observers here, and coupled with the recent order to fire on the Cantonese strike pickets which were interfering with the unloading of British goods is regarded by many as indicating that the British Government considers the time has come to try new tactics in dealing with the Chinese impasse instead of a policy of conciliation—or as critics here say, weakness—which it has tried unsuccessfully hitherto.

It is thought by some that the fracas with Wu Pei-fu may have a beneficial effect on the situation of the British in Canton, where the feeling against Wu is said to be bitter than against any other military leader in China.



"I Record only
the Sunny Hours"

Winnipeg, Man.
Special Correspondence
DURING the World War, a well-known Canadian woman journalist, who might very easily have considered herself at an age to rest on her laurels, "died her bit" by going out into an isolated district in Manitoba, and teaching school.

Her pupils were, with very few exceptions, of alien birth or descent—Germans, Poles, Austrians, and Russians. Many came long distances, and in some cases, their sole "lunch" would be raw carrots or turnips. In the severe weather the long walks to and from school, with heavy home chores added, were hardship enough, without this unsavory noontime meal. So the teacher kept a big pot of soup going, day by day, and she also baked potatoes and biscuits, training boys and girls alike to prepare and serve daintily the "al fresco" meals.

Her letters to a friend in Victoria gave an idea to a little group of women, who gathered together suitable presents of all kinds—ties, gloves and handkerchiefs (these hitherto unthought-of articles to the recipients) for the boys, hair ribbons, scarfs and dainty soaps, and trinkets for the girls, toys, books and sweets for all, and sent for the names and ages of all pupils, labeling and tying each package as attractively as for their own children. Thirty-three strange names they were.

A few days before Christmas the big box reached the nearest station and was carried on the backs of the biggest boys to the school, where "Titcher" and the girls had a tree ready, and a feast spread before the

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crowd of mothers and baby brothers and sisters. The teacher had made her gift of a gramophone to the school, and when those weary, alien mothers heard the strains of the Polish National Anthem, and their native folk songs, there came a feeling of sympathy and understanding that made the war-worker's heart glad.

Little wonder that the flag of their new country, hitherto regarded with indifference, received in school each morning thereafter a loyal greeting from these new Canadians.

New York City
Special Correspondence
THE woman was led up to the judge, despair written on her face, as the clerk read the charge against her. Her rent of \$30 a month was two months in arrears and her landlord sought to evict her.

"Why didn't you pay your rent?" the judge asked.
"I can't," she said. "I have four children, my husband is in jail and I have no work."

Further questions brought out the fact that her children, who ranged from one to seven years of age, were not being fed properly, that their rooms had no heat, and that the woman not only was unable to pay her rent, but was having a hard time in finding food for the little family.

Judge George L. Genung pondered a moment, then looked at the woman. "Case postponed until next week," he said. Relaxing his judicial attitude, he took out his wallet and handed the woman \$10. The secretary, leading her from the desk, added \$5, and spectators in court also came to her aid, swelling the fund to purchase food for her children.

Before she left the room, arrangements had been made with a charitable organization to see that she was properly taken care of until such time as she could again support her family properly.

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THRIFT EDUCATION WINNING PLACE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS

Conservative Figure of School Children's Savings for 1924-25 Placed at \$30,000,000—California Educator Gives Views

SAN FRANCISCO (Staff Correspondence)—Thrifty as a subject for every public school curriculum is fast moving out of the category of freak courses and is being integrated with major subjects such as arithmetic, English and home economics with mounting bank accounts for school boys and girls as the result, according to Arthur W. Chamberlain, executive secretary, California Council of Education, California Teachers' Association, and executive director, American Society for Thrift Education, in a recent address to the annual convention of the California Council of Education in the public schools is the tangible results accomplished to date," said Mr. Chamberlain in an interview. "School savings banks and the public schools are working hand in hand. A recent study shows that in 128 cities reported through 27 states a total of 1,453,487 pupils receive thrift instruction. In 339 cities, thrift is offered in one or more years of the school course and 1,850,706 pupils receive instruction. In general more attention is given to thrift in the elementary grades than in the junior high or high school.

Great Progress Made
"Thrift should be taught, not as a course, but as an integral part of other courses. Arithmetic, while improved as a course, is still full of problems having no relationship to the interests of the pupil or to the activities of after life. They are the simply 'problems.' By substituting for these, examples having a basis in fact, the school program is enriched. The same applies to English, history, home economics, which can be co-ordinated with thrift teaching.

"During the last 11 years, since the organization of the Committee on Thrift Education of the National Education Association, great progress has been made in thrift teaching in the schools. Emphasis has been placed upon the fact that every child should work and earn. He should save and invest, laying aside something, and should spend wisely. Wise spending is sometimes as great a thrift as saving. Then, too, pupils are taught that the greatest thrift consists in the proper use of time. The one who wastes time is not a thrifty person. Conservation of natural resources is a phase of thrift.

"Some interesting statistics show themselves when considering the school savings in 108 cities where there are upward of 500,000 pupils who are depositors in savings banks, the amount of money on deposit being some \$4,700,000.

"In a list of 186 cities where some phase of thrift is offered in one or more years of school, school savings banks are maintained, with 470,000 pupils as regular depositors. In 134 of these 186 cities we have statistics both as to the number of depositors and amounts on deposit. The total savings in these 134 cities at this date amount to \$7,077,923.02.

"Another interesting set of figures shows that in 125 cities the school savings amount to \$10,554,330.86, or an average of \$15.21 per pupil.

\$30,000,000 Total Savings
"Conservative figures compiled for the school year of 1924-25 give the total savings bank balances as approximately \$30,000,000, with the number of depositors considerably in excess of 3,000,000 and the deposits for the school year approximately \$19,000,000. During the five-year period prior to 1925, the number of school savings banks participants increased 52 per cent; the deposits increased 506 per cent and the bank balances increased 516 per cent. It is safe to say that during the past

school year approximately 8,000,000 pupils have been presented to them through studies in some form, whether through savings bank activities or some other line of thrift instruction. "In thrift activities California stands well to the front in the list of states. The National Thrift Committee was organized in San Francisco in 1915 at the time the National Education Association met in that city. Since that time there has been a constantly increasing interest in thrift. "In every city in the State, even the smaller cities, thrift studies are carried on. Berkeley, Pasadena, Fresno and smaller cities are doing excellent work. In San Francisco, Los Angeles and Oakland great strides have been made. Today San Francisco stands first of all the cities in the United States in the amount of school savings deposits. On June 1, 1925, San Francisco had \$1,636,000 on deposit in the school savings banks. In Los Angeles there has recently been issued a course of study with special reference to the work of the savings banks department. The Oakland course of study in thrift is of national importance."

BRITISH YOUTH VISIT ATIPODES

Forty Boys From Britain to Spend 10 Days in Each Australian State

Special from Monitor Bureau
LONDON—Forty British school-boys left Tilbury recently for a tour in Australia.

This is the first of the tours which the school Empire tour committee intends to organize for the schoolboys in the British dominions. It is regarded as a return visit to one paid by Australian boys to this country last year.

The boys came from nearly 30 representative schools in different parts of the country; from public schools like Eton, Rugby and Winchester; from grammar schools like Magnus Grammar School, Newark-on-Trent, and Vasey's Grammar School, and from secondary schools such as Crewe County Secondary School, and King Edward VII, Sheffield.

Representative British Party
There are English, Scottish, Irish and Welsh boys in the party, so that they will have the opportunity of getting to know the boys of their own country, as well as those of Australia. Several boys who go from Dulwich College asked to be in Dulwich together on board ship, and schoolmates were put together as far as possible. Five boys went from St. Albans.

The boys are between the ages of 16 and 19 years, with one or two exceptions. They were recommended by their headmasters, not because of scholarly attainments, but because they were bright and interested and likely to gain full benefit from the tour. The Rev. G. H. Wooley, in charge of the party, was formerly a master at Rugby, and he will lecture

to the boys during the voyage, on history and geography with particular reference to their tour. The boys are to keep a diary throughout their journey. "They will learn more than we can teach them when we take them to the big cattle stations and fruit farms," said Dr. A. Talbot Rogers, who is assisting Mr. Wooley in the care of the boys. Dr. Talbot Rogers was born in Australia and is as keen as the boys about the visit.

Ten Days in Each State
The boys' parents, for the most part, did not send the boys in the hope that they will want to make a career in Australia, but in order to widen their knowledge. When they go up-country to see the big farms it is hoped that they will stay in Australian homes and come in contact with the Australian people. They are to meet the schoolboys, too, in the schools.

After landing at Fremantle they will spend 10 days in Western Australia and then travel over to South Australia and spend another 10 days there, and the same time in each of the states. They will also visit Tasmania. Already a welcome has been extended to the boys by the Australian people. In some instances they will have free transit in Australia, and always reduced railway fares. The shipping company is also giving reduced fares. The cost to the boys is £135 each. They are to be given a limited amount of pocket-money each week. While on the journey they will wear a uniform consisting of a navy blue reefer coat, long trousers, and a peak cap. The badge on the cap will be representative of the British Isles. The party is expected home again at the end of December.

BUSINESS BUREAUS SEEK UNIQUE SIGN

DETROIT, Mich. (Special Correspondence)—Widespread use of a copyrighted emblem by business firms throughout the United States as a means of indicating their membership in Better Business Bureaus and emphasizing their support will be advocated by Edward L. Greene, managing director of the National Better Business Bureau, Inc. of New York, at the conference in Detroit, Sept. 20 to 22, inclusive. Special attention also will be given to national financing problems at the Detroit conference. Testing of fabrics and comparative pricing also will come in for considerable discussion as well as proper advertising practices, which special relation to men's clothing, furniture and musical instruments.

NO MASKS FOR NORFOLK
NORFOLK, Va. (AP)—The City Council has adopted an ordinance to prohibit the wearing in a public place of any costume concealing the identity of the wearer. The council asserted the action was taken for "the preservation of public safety."

In the Lighter Vein

FINANCIAL NOTE
He: "I see in the paper that a widower with nine children out in Nebraska has married a widow with seven children."
She: "That was no marriage. That was a merger."—Boston Globe.



Enthusiastic Angler (resuming interrupted story): "Let me see, now—where was I?"
Guest (resourcefully): "You'd just finished telling me about a fish you once caught."

WITHDRAWN
Judge: "What is your occupation?"
Tramp: "I haven't any. I just circulate around, so to speak."
Judge (turning to clerk): "Please note that this gentleman has been retired from circulation for 90 days."

NO SALE
A hardware clerk was trying to talk a farmer into buying a bicycle. "They're good and cheap now," urged the clerk, "and they won't eat their heads off when not in use. You'd find one mighty handy to ride around on your farm. I can sell you this one for \$35."
"Thirty-five dollars? I'd rather put the money into a cow," "But you'd look foolish riding a cow around your farm," "No more so than milking a bicycle."—Capper's Weekly.

LOGICAL
"Can anyone in the class tell me what steel wool is?"
"Sure," said Willie, "it comes from hydraulic rams."

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HERE, TOO
For the tropics, special golf balls are used to stand the heat. Even in this country we have seen a golfer fan his ball for a long time before starting to play.—London Opinion.

ONE CONSOLATION
A new type of saxophone has been invented in Australia. A glance at an atlas affords one a certain amount of comfort.—Humorist.

WAY OUT WEST
Hotel Clerk: "Have you a reservation?"
Young Lady Traveler: "Thank you, but I'm no Indian."

NO WONDER
Sailor: "They've just dropped their anchor."
Lady: "I thought they would! It's been dangling outside for some time."—Sea Bag.



Practical resource of a gentleman who wanted to sleep at the seaside.

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Husband (called out unexcused):

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pectedly): "Can someone wait for my long distance call?"
Wife (dressed for theater): "Well, there goes my theater! It's Jane's evening off."
Jane (overhearing): "If you please, mum, I'll stay in. You see, you got so few treats, while I get my evenings out regular."

NEEDED TRAINING
"Bobby, you should say 'Thank you' when anyone gives you a cookie."
"All right; let's practice."

ODD FELLOWS SELECT BRIDGEPORT FOR 1927

PHILADELPHIA (AP)—Bridgeport, Conn., was chosen as the convention city for 1927 by the Grand Lodge of the United States Independent Order of Odd Fellows, Manchester Unity, in biennial convention here. Officers were elected as follows: James R. Stewart, Philadelphia, Grand Master; J. S. B. Clark, Fall River, Mass., Grand Secretary, and George Lord, Providence, R. I., Grand Treasurer.

SEEK IMMIGRATION DATA
WINNIPEG, Man. (Special Correspondence)—To investigate the opportunities that Canada offers as a possible future home for the surplus population of Czechoslovakia, two members of that country's Government are now making a tour of the Dominion. They are Dr. Lev Zavel, Minister of Social Welfare, and Dr. Rudolph Kuraz, Minister of Foreign Affairs and chairman of a special government committee on immigration.

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Forests Quickly Sown From the Air

Airplane Does 10 Years' Work of Seed Scattering in Hour and a Half

Special from Monitor Bureau
WASHINGTON—Two men scattering tree seeds over devastated land from an airplane can accomplish as much in 1½ hours as two men working on the ground could in 10 years. This was shown by an experiment conducted by the Army Air Corps in Hawaii, in replanting a large area devastated by fire in the Panawea forest reserve near Hilo, where seedling by hand was found impracticable.

Three trips were made over the burned area by Lieut. R. S. Worthington, flight commander, in a Loening Amphibian airplane, carrying 24 bags of seed. A much larger quantity could have been carried, according to the report of the experiment as received by the Army Air Corps in Washington, since the load was very light. The machine carried also a radio apparatus by which communication with its base was maintained during the flight. Aviation experts believe that the success of the experiment indicates that the same method could be employed on a large scale in reforesting burned-over areas of western timber lands.

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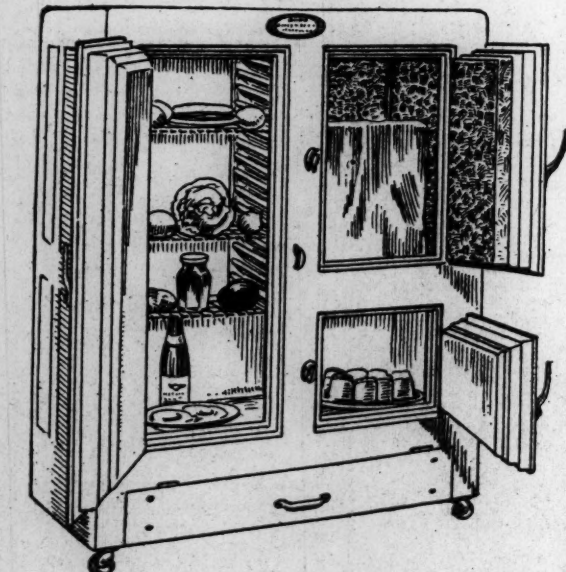
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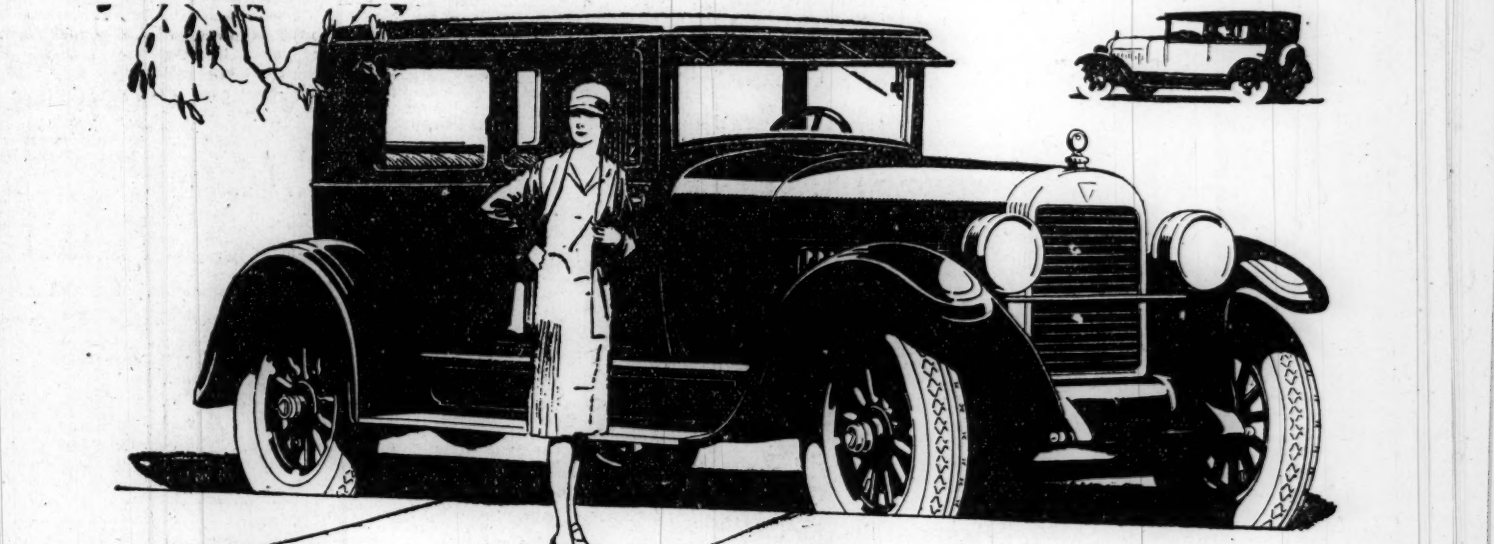
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BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

Digging for Dinosaurs

A Review by
E. A. HOOTON
Harvard University

On the Trail of Ancient Man, by Roy Chapman Andrews, with an introduction and a chapter by Henry Fairfield Osborn, President, American Museum of Natural History. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$2.50.

OSBORN AND ANDREWS writes of more thrilling adventures in Mongolia than those narrated by Dr. Andrews, leader of the Central Asiatic Expedition of the American Museum of Natural History, but Dr. Andrews' story is hardly less interesting and does not put the same severe strain upon the credulity of the reader. It is the admirably written narrative of the field work of one of the most ambitious research expeditions ever organized. While it does not purport to be a definitive account of the results of the three expeditions described, it does nevertheless summarize the main achievements in a manner acceptable to lay reader and natural scientist alike. Dr. Andrews has an excellent narrative style; indeed, one rarely reads a book on exploration or travel written in such a charming manner and relating facts of such absorbing interest.

The explorations in the Gobi Desert of Mongolia were undertaken in order to verify a Delphic utterance of Professor Osborn to the effect that Asia would prove to be a paleontological garden of Eden, the birthplace of reptiles, mammals, anthropoid apes, and the ancestors of humans. This prophecy has been fulfilled, to the complete satisfaction, at least, of the Oracle and of his questing disciples.

Collected \$250,000

The preparations for the expeditions involved among other things the raising of \$250,000 in New York City for the financing of the project. Anyone who has ever tried to raise money for such a purpose will admit at once that Dr. Andrews is a great man when he learns that this sum was collected, largely through his personal efforts, in a year's time. A man who could find that amount of money in New York would have no difficulty in finding "missing links" in the Gobi Desert, or at any rate dinosaur eggs, which would amount to the same thing, as far as Wall Street is concerned. And Dr. Andrews has not disappointed the expectations of his patrons.

Readers who delight in tales of big game will find ample pabulum in this volume. Dr. Andrews gives a vivid description of his pursuit of the "Golden Pheasant" worn by the "skin, a strange kind of goat-antelope which resembles a goat or cow. One of the most interesting chapters is that dealing with a motor chase after antelopes and wild asses. It should be noted that the members of this expedition did not slaughter wild animals for "sport," but killed only such as were necessary for food or for museum exhibits. Perhaps it is because of the serious purpose of the expedition that even a popular account of its activities is free from that depressing banality which characterizes the travel books of casual "sportsmen."

Important Finds

Descriptions of the country and of its inhabitants are frequently interspersed with instructive accounts of the difficulties of travel in the desert. But the larger part of the book is devoted to the narration of hunting and finding fossils. We are introduced to the remains of the Baluchitherium, a gigantic fossil rhinoceros-like animal which frequented Mongolia ("the roof of the world") in Miocene times some millions of years ago. Abundant skeletal

remains of this animal were recovered by the paleontologists of the expedition.

Even more important was the discovery of the skull of a small herbivorous land reptile, which was named Protoceratops, "the first horned dinosaur," because it was recognized as the ancestor of the colossal three-horned dinosaurs found in later deposits of Montana. The significance of these finds is clearly summarized in a chapter contributed to the work by Professor Osborn.

Then, of course, there is the discovery of the far-famed dinosaur eggs, ten-million-year-old delicacies from the Cretaceous deposits. They were the first of their kind ever seen by modern man and they make possibly a new study, "paleoembryology."

Professor Osborn's Visit

A feature of the 1923 expedition was the visitation of the prophet, Professor Osborn, who had come to witness the fulfillment of his oracular utterances. In this connection there occurred an interesting incident. The members of the expedition had found in a desert basin euphemistically dubbed "the Valley of Jewels" a single tooth representing an archaic group of hoofed mammals known as the Ameliodonta. After examination of this rare specimen Professor Osborn visited the site of its discovery. Then suddenly, after a 10-mile drive and tiffin, he pointed to a low sandy hillock a half-mile away and said, "I am going to find another Coryphodon tooth." "Two minutes later he waved his arms and shouted, 'I have it—another tooth!'" It was an upper left cheek tooth of the same size as the upper right tooth previously found by Dr. Andrews eight miles away.

The trail of ancient man was finally hit upon in 1925 when Mr. N. C. Nelson, archaeologist of the American Museum, joined the expedition. Abundant flint implements, pottery, and ostrich-eggshell beads were discovered in the dunes of Shabarakh Ussu. The conservative and dependable Nelson refused to recognize in these a very early Old Stone Age culture, but considered that they belonged to an industry very similar to the Azilian of France, which dates from the beginning of the present geological epoch, perhaps 12,000 or 15,000 years ago. The geologists of the expedition considered the lowest strata in which remains of the "Dune Dwellers" were found to be post-glacial and about 20,000 years old. Just south of the region in which the central Asiatic expedition was working, two Jesuit explorers found Mongolian implements presumably of an earlier period, but so far no skeletal remains of fossil man have been encountered in the Mongolian area.

Abundantly Illustrated

"On the Trail of Ancient Man" is abundantly illustrated with excellent reproductions of photographs taken by the expedition photographer and many reconstructions of fossil animals, the remains of which were found by the party. On page 80 there is a graphic delineation with the following legend:

The home life of the dinosaurs of the Cretaceous beds of Iran Dabasu. In the background the dinosaurs are being attacked by deinodonts. In the foreground the ostrich dinosaurs are running away in a Cretaceous panic.

Perhaps one might suggest that succeeding editions of this interesting work be given some such pleasant

alliterative title as "Tracking Titanotheres" or "Sifting Sands for Saurelans," which would be less misleading than the present title, "On the Trail of Ancient Man," unless the last-named has been employed in a Pickwickian sense. It is true that the jacket of the book shows a string of camels proceeding along what may be a desert trail. But whether the trail leads to human precursors or dinosaur eggs, the book is the record of a very considerable achievement and should be widely read.



Cover Design for M. de la Motte's New Novel, "Alsace Restored," Which Putnam Are Publishing This Week.

Alsace Restored

A Wayfarer in Alsace, by B. S. Towne, London: Methuen, 7s. 6d. net.

THE EARL OF Derby contributes an introduction to this excellent little book on the history and attractions of Alsace. The author, who is an expert on Alsace, and much interested in architecture, has written a middle course between the writing of a guide-book, pure and simple, and of a book of merely personal impressions and experiences. There is enough history to bring out the real interest of the famous old towns and enough about present day conditions to make the book almost indispensable to anyone who wishes to acquaint himself with the state of affairs—and of feelings—in that country today.

Naturally, the first question that

will be asked is as to whether the Alsatian is wholeheartedly glad to be back again under the French flag, and Mr. Towne is in no doubt as to the answer. Heavy taxation is causing a certain amount of grumbling, he says, but an exhaustive inquiry into the feelings of nearly every section of the people has convinced him that the country could never have been reconciled to forming part of the Reich. Materially, Germany did a good deal for the Alsace, but the people never understood each other, as the notorious Zabern incident only too clearly proved. Their notions of humor do not agree.

Much is being done in Mulhouse and other industrial centers toward improving the housing conditions of the working people, and the trustees of the human world money are being conceived as to the lines on which this should be run. "In a garden today," they say, "the expert gardener spends time and trouble over the strong seedlings, but those that are weak he throws on one side. In the human world money is being freely taken out of the pockets of hard-working taxpayers in order to subsidize the thriftless, lazy and selfish members of society," and they accordingly try to reverse this situation by giving houses first to the industrious worker who is bringing up a family.

The author has much that is of interest to say about the manner in which many Alsaitians kept up their connection with France throughout the period from 1870 to the World War. Thousands of young men emigrated every year to escape conscription in the German army, and during the war there were in the French army no fewer than 150 generals on active service who were natives of Alsace-Lorraine.

One of the most instructive chapters in the book describes the development of the textile industry of Mulhouse, though the searcher after romantic interest will turn more readily to the account of Goethe's experiences as a student at Strasbourg, experiences which there is good reason for believing inspired him with the main theme of "Faust."

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Special Correspondence

OF ALL the American institutions that literary people of England admire, there is none more outstanding than the American Library Association. When we compare the service of the great libraries of Europe with that rendered by the American Library Association and in fact American libraries in general, the European collections bow to the American. It is, however, a great satisfaction to note that the admiration, excited in Europe by the high standard of service in the American institutions, is finding practical expression in the most unexpected places.

I had occasion recently to visit a most remarkable collection of books owned by a gentleman in a tiny provincial town numbering little more than 30,000 inhabitants. The town, located in Catalonia, Spain, is called Reus and is known by travelers almost wholly as the first railway stop of the express train from Barcelona to Madrid. The enterprising collector, Font de Rubinat, offered to conduct me to the local Athenaeum—the name of the private enterprise I am about to describe.

The Athenaeum is a large house in the center of the little town. It was the gift of a private individual who wished to found a good library on lines somewhat akin to those adopted by the American Library Association. The donor was not a believer in state-supported institutions and it was a bold venture to look for the support of a good library to the enthusiasm of 30,000 inhabitants. I understand that the donor provided the building and left the rest to the citizens of Reus.

What has been accomplished in the span of less than a generation is nothing short of marvelous. The institution possesses, under the presidency of Font de Rubinat, some 3000 active members. That is to say, 10 per cent of the entire township. The

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

More Aid to the Operagoer

Fifty Favorite Operas, by Paul England. New York: Harper & Brothers. \$5.

DEBUNKING of music, and of opera in particular, goes gayly on. Mr. Spaeth in "The Common Sense of Music" pretty thoroughly deflated the pundits' envelope. Mrs. Watkins with her "First Aid to the Operagoer" made operagoing possible to non-musical people with a grain of humor. Streetfield's "The

Opera" has been brought to date, and Mr. Martens seemed to have exhausted the subject with his "Thousand and One Nights," which actually told the stories of a thousand and five hundred or more operas.

Why, then, it may be asked, another book about operas? Well, Mr. England, himself a librettist, carries on the newer tradition of operagoing. His accounts of the plots, so far as a busy reviewer has read them, are entertaining as well as accurate, and there is a good deal of illumination for the beginner in his comments on the relation of music to action.

So Mr. England's book is not without its uses, even after its predecessors. If it did nothing else, it would furnish material for disputation, which is so often the life of musical criticism. For example, whose favorite are these 50 operas? If the reader is expected to father the list, there will be trouble at once. The present reviewer, for example, would be inclined to take immediate action against anyone who proposed to make him responsible for a list of "favorites" and included "Thais" (or of all things) "Martha."

Yet there must be people who like these operas, just as there are people who enjoy motion pictures; otherwise how would they keep the boards? But let this pass. The author, of course, means that these 50 operas are either his own favorites or those of the public, and in either event who can quarrel with him?

Certainly there is much to commend in Mr. England's book. He begins, for example, with a short historical summary of opera that is quite remarkable for the amount of information crowded into the space. It is only 19 pages long. For the most part its statements are just, though, of course, there are some that will stir readers to a challenge; such as the classification of "Parsifal" with "Tristan" and "Meistersinger" among Wagner's "unquestioned masterpieces," or the confident statement that "Pelléas" comes nearer to the original intentions of the Florentine founders than any other opera yet written. It is also surprising that after an introduction crowded with the names of "Otello," but refers to "Parsifal" as "Meistersinger," "The Barber," and "Figaro" as the "great line of musical comedies," the author should, in the body of his book, describe the three last-named and "Otello," but not "Parsifal." But these are minor matters.

An important element in the debunking service of the book is the introduction by Mr. Olin Downes, entitled, "How to Listen to Opera." Mr. Downes, now musical critic of the New York Times, and formerly for many years musical editor of the Boston Post, is eminently qualified to soothe the neophyte approaching "grand" opera. "A work of art," he assures the reader, "is not a logarithm or a mystery for a chosen few, but a human expression." "These are things to be sought in opera," he says, "the emotion, and not the mechanism of the music; the quality of the drama, and the relation between the music and the stage." This introduction should powerfully abet the effort to stem the flight from opera.

L. A. S.

Books Received

Inclusion of a book in this list does not necessarily indicate that it has been reviewed by The Christian Science Monitor.

Rainbow Countries of Central America, by Wallace Thompson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$5.

Round About to Canterbury, by Charles S. Brooks. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

Mrs. Merivale, by Paul Kimball. New York: Edward J. Clode, Inc. \$2.

The Adventures of Johnny T. Bear, by Margaret J. McElroy. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$1.50.

The Heart of Emerson's Journals, by Charles S. Brooks. New York: Harcourt, Brace & Co. \$2.

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Two Books for Girls

Maida's Little School, by Inez Haynes

Irwin. New York: The Viking Press. \$1.50.

Gay's Year on Sunset Island, by Marguerite Aspinwall. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. \$1.75.

MRS. IRWIN has followed "Maida's Little Shop" with a continuation of the lively experiences of the eight boys and girls who make up Maida's club. Left for one reason or another without other suitable homes, they are now living together in the Little House which Maida's father has had remodeled so that it is exactly right for young people.

Most girls will find much to interest them in the new addition to the series. In the first place, the house itself is interesting because it was designed for children, rather than for adults as ordinary houses are. In the second place, the children are interesting because they are all good sports, always ready for something new and able to make it happen. And in the third place, the book tells how the children go to school in an entirely new and original fashion, exactly as children would choose to go if they had the arranging of the educational system.

School as One Would Have It

Maida's father had talked about sending them to school, or better yet, building them a school. In the meantime M. La Playose appeared on the scene, a Frenchman who spoke no English but played the piano, showed boys and girls how to behave in society and was a perfect angel darling, the girls said. Then Miss White arrived, who wrote books and got the children to setting down on paper their own experiences and could suggest the most interesting books to read; and Robin Hood, a young geologist who knew about making maps of all parts of the globe and painting pictures, and doing fascinating puzzles with the currency of different countries and all kinds of weights and measures.

The winter that the children spent with these grown-up guests in the house was the most delightful one they had ever known, and it was not until spring that someone discovered that they had been going to school to Monsieur and Miss White and Robin Hood all winter without realizing it. Thus had Maida's father planned their school. Surely it will be like a dream come true for young people to read this book.

For older people it is, of course, a presentation of an original pedagogical system with considerable wisdom in it, and may provoke some thought on their part. However, that is not the main point; it is written for young folks, especially for girls.

An Adventure Story for Girls
Girls who like tales of adventure are generally forced to read boys' books, which is no harm of course, but Mrs. Aspinwall's adventure story is written for girls, entirely from a girl's standpoint. It is even written in the first person, as if 15-year-old Gay Annersley were telling the story herself.

Gay lived with a happy family of cousins, real and adopted, in a New England town until her Uncle Charles's bank failed. Then their house had to be sold and Uncle Joe appeared. Uncle Joe was a sea captain with a wonderful plan for taking the entire family to an island he owned near Martinique. With one voice the family accepted his invitation and their delightful adventures began.

Sunset Island had just one house

on it, a planter's residence, abandoned some five years before. The first adventures of Gay and her relatives were the rehabilitation of the house, then the restoration of the gardens, walks and roads, and then, most gorgeous fun of all, the exploration of the island.

For Sunset Island was once a pirate's island. Upstairs in an old trunk there was a faded yellow map showing where Sir Henry Morgan had buried a part of his treasure, and unless the map and tradition were utterly wrong, Sunset Island was the place. Still, generations of owners had scoured the island for the hidden gold and had not found it. Well, with five active young people on a small island, treasure would have had work to stay perpetually hidden. The pleasing part of the story is that it is not too good to be true. There are other kinds of treasure on a tropical island besides that buried by buccaneers.

Another excellent quality of the book is the natural girl's language, bubbling irrepressibly out of her lively interest in everything she sees and hears. Gay sounds like a genuine girl and invests her story and all its characters with an air of actuality.

For Younger Children

Littlebits, by Edith J. Crane and Alberta N. Burton. Chicago: Rand McNally & Co.

Captain Sandman, by Miriam Clark Potter. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. \$2.

"LITTLEBITS" was the way Elizabeth first pronounced her own name, and Littlebits she remained up to the time she was 6 years old and went with Father-in-law, half-grown-up Elwyn and almost-grown-up Phil to Uncle Dick's ranch out West.

Children who read this book will travel with Littlebits in a Pullman car across the country, and become acquainted with the horses, calves and other live stock of a ranch. They will see about the way Littlebits learned to ride, her experiences with Indians, a wonderful picnic in a canyon and the prompt fashion in which Littlebits and her small friend kept Uncle Dick from being robbed. It is a jolly book, full of action, and for the benefit of those who are selecting reading material for their children, let it be added that it is written completely and quite as if the authors were familiar with the ground. The illustrations by Dorothy Lake Gregory are uncommonly delightful. The book is suited to little girls of just about the age of Littlebits. Most boys of even that tender age scorn a book about a girl.

"Captain Sandman" is really a book to help mothers at the children's bedtime. It contains a dozen short poems and about three times as many stories that can be told or read in a few minutes and are based on suitable going-to-bed subjects. That does not mean that they are sleepy stories, but the cheerful kind that will induce happy thoughts without being too stimulating. Most of them are about familiar animals and fairies. The book is suited to children who are too young to read but there is a quality about some of the stories that will make them stay in a child's memory so that we can very easily imagine his small voice chiming in with Mother's as she recites the tale of the three bears who rode on a trolley car, or Little Blue Peter, who was almost caught by the cat.

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1926

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EDITORIALS

Prosperity as a Political Issue

When it can be said, and truthfully, that the chief concern of a nation of more than a hundred million people is to assure the continuance of the prosperous conditions which now prevail in their own country, it cannot be expected that they will regard any merely academic political issue seriously. The shifting fortunes of political parties and political leaders have been decided, usually, by the belief, widespread and prevalent, that new laws should be enacted and new policies adopted which would work proposed economic or industrial changes declared to be beneficial, at least theoretically, to the masses. It is a serious predicament of the opposition party, under the system prevailing in the United States, when the popular belief is current that the great majority of the people are prosperous and therefore contented and happy.

It can never be asserted, of course, that prosperity is equally distributed and that prevailing conditions do not benefit some while failing to enrich all. But it is doubtful, admitting that an overwhelming majority of the people of a country are employed at liberal wages, comfortably housed and clothed, properly fed and otherwise generally prosperous, that any legislation that has ever been devised or proposed can accomplish the impossible task of completely equalizing or distributing what are regarded as material blessings. This can be accomplished, conceivably, only by the strict application of the theory of Communism, admittedly repulsive to the thought of most people of the English-speaking countries. Much would be lost, and nothing gained, by destroying the incentive which prompts individual effort and individual initiative. Just how far the theory can be safely applied by the adoption of paternalistic methods in guaranteeing a minimum profit in basic industries need not be discussed at the moment, though the problem is one which, now or in the future, promises to demand wise consideration and a right solution.

While it may not be conceded by those out of sympathy, politically, with the party in power in times of widespread prosperity that adherence to sound policies has had anything to do with bringing about or stabilizing acceptable economic conditions, it is a recognized fact that a sudden change, at such times, of national leadership and national policies has resulted in a period of serious depression. So frequently has this occurred that the political party in power during a period of unusual prosperity holds a distinct advantage in the battle waged in an effort to displace it. Those responsible for holding the ship of state to a steady course at such a time have little to do but sit tight and let the opposition do the worrying.

A recent visitor at President Coolidge's summer camp in the Adirondacks, Representative Snell of New York State, makes the announcement that this policy will be followed by the Chief Executive. He believes the President has provided for his party the only issue which will be considered in this campaign and in the presidential campaign two years hence. The assurance is given that national well-being, rather than the success of his own party or the defeat of the opposition party or any opposing political faction, is the desire of the President. Quite naturally, it is pointed out, he is keenly interested in the success of those candidates seeking election to the House and Senate who are in accord with his views and in sympathy with his announced program.

When it can be said of a political leader exercising the highest power which the people of a great nation can delegate, that he desires, even above the success of his party and the perpetuation of his own authority, the continued welfare of all the people, the way is made extremely difficult for any opposing faction or party, no matter how thoroughly organized. Nothing succeeds like success. The arguments are all on the side of the "ins" when favorable conditions bring prosperity and industrial peace.

The report of the Agent-General for Reparation Payments for the second year showing that Germany had paid 1,220,000,000 gold marks on her reparations accounts has given the world considerable reason to feel grateful, despite the fact that some few nations may express disappointment. During

the first year of the so-called Dawes plan Germany was able to pay but 1,000,000,000 gold marks, and that included approximately 800,000,000 gold marks obtained from a loan. During the first year, therefore, Germany actually paid in reparations but 200,000,000 gold marks in cash or goods, whereas the cash and goods paid during the second year, ending with August, 1926, totaled 1,220,000,000 gold marks, of which 54 per cent was in materials and the remainder in cash. There is considerable satisfaction in the report not only because Germany has been able to make larger payments but more especially because these transfers have been arranged very largely without unduly depreciating international currency exchange.

Some rather important factors were brought to light in the experience with the second year of the payments. For instance, it was found that France, Italy and other countries were able to take numerous German commodities in payment. Coal, iron and iron products as well as dyestuffs constituted no small proportion of those commodities. In some instances the creditor nation accepted the commodity and resold it in competition with domestic products at prices said to be below the market. In other instances private agencies were allowed to bargain for the commodity directly with the German seller and the payments were credited to the reparations account. The latter experiment worked more acceptably.

But during the period of payment, it must be remembered, Germany and German industry have been subjected to a considerable strain. That is a condition which has been more or less

apparent ever since the 1920 slump and the liquidation of industry which followed. Whereas German industries were able to show a net profit of some 10 per cent prior to 1914, compilations made since show that German industries were able to earn a profit in the majority of cases not in excess of 4 per cent in 1925. This situation has not been due entirely to the expense of capital within Germany, but probably more to the industrial reorganization and the necessity of finding adequate markets. The latter has been a problem rendered more serious by the necessity of making reparations payments, as forced deliveries have a tendency to flood a market with goods. There has been quite a little protection found in the reorganization of German industry within the past few years. There has been a greater conservation of capital, a more economical use of labor and a more skillful handling of material. Since 1920 the tendency has been toward "horizontal" trusts, and these, through combining all companies engaged in the same undertaking, have been able to show strength through co-operation. They have strengthened industries in general, thereby improving the economic condition of the country as a whole.

During this period, therefore, Germany has been able to demonstrate to the world in a rather tangible way what can be done when a people conscientiously undertake to meet their obligations. Financial authorities are showing a constantly increasing confidence in the State, and this confidence is reflected in the gradual cheapening of money rates. The German industrial leaders are making careful surveys of costs and are reorganizing their properties in accordance therewith. The results are measured almost directly by the volume of reparations that have come forward.

Figures compiled recently by the Bureau of Railway Economics tend to prove that the Canal Operators' Association is not without sound reasons for demanding that the New York State Barge Canal be taken out of politics. The cost of moving freight per ton mile by canal, figuring in the carrying cost of capital invested, was 2.533 cents, the bureau's analysis purports to show. By rail the cost was found to be 1.108 cents. The cost of canal operation has notably decreased in the last four years, and if the "high cost of politics" shall be reduced it is not unlikely that waterway transportation will come into its own.

Figures recently published by the logging division of the United States Forestry Service showing that the big states of New Mexico and Arizona contained 36,500,000 acres of timbered land, representing 37,000,000,000 feet of saw lumber and 63,000,000,000 cords of wood, seemed so surprisingly

at variance with popular ideas of the physical aspects of those states that they led the Monitor to suggest that now was the time for the people of the two commonwealths to realize the vastness of their timber resources and to take steps to preserve and develop them. Experiences of the little State of Vermont were cited as good examples of efforts now being made to correct past mistakes in forest policy.

These suggestions have called forth information on the forestry situation in New Mexico and Arizona which probably will be as surprising to the general public as were the original figures on the great extent of the woods there. These facts, given by an official in a position to know their exactness, furnish ground for hearty congratulations to the people of the two states involved and point to a situation toward which neighboring states in the Rocky Mountain and Pacific coast regions would find it to their advantage to work. The facts are given in a letter from John D. Jones, Acting District Forester at Albuquerque, N. M., printed recently on this page. Mr. Jones says in part:

Practically all of the timber land in the State of Arizona is already under control of the federal national forests and the remaining area owned by the State of Arizona, is handled by the Forest Service under a cooperative agreement in identical the same manner as national forest lands with reference to timber sales. There is perhaps less than 1 per cent of the timber land of Arizona in private ownership. These lands are rapidly being acquired by the national forests through the medium of the exchange laws passed by Congress.

This condition with respect to New Mexico is also in part true, except that in New Mexico there are about 1,000,000 acres of timbered lands included in Spanish grants that are still in private ownership. An aggressive campaign of land exchanges is also being negotiated in New Mexico.

This official information shows plainly that the people of Arizona and New Mexico are in an exceptional and fortunate position in regard to vast forest possessions. The woods are there. Before great inroads have been made on them and before a large proportion of the people's forest resources have come into the ownership of interests bent on quick, large profits with little regard to the future welfare of the states, the timber lands have been with wise foresight placed in the control of forestry experts who are managing them with the chief aim of the general welfare of the two commonwealths and of the whole country.

The good fortune of the people of Arizona and New Mexico in this respect will be patent to all who remember the different situation that exists in other states in the great West as disclosed in the recent investigation made by a committee of the United States Senate, where powerful private interests are busily at work striving to have vast areas of the people's forests taken from the control of the national forestry authorities. Safety is assured to the woods of Arizona and New Mexico for the present and for the immediate future. But constant vigilance is the price the people must pay for freedom from exploitation of their woods in the long years to come.

The people of those states should not rest satisfied that present fortunate conditions will continue without knowledge and watchfulness on their own part. General and thorough popular education in regard to the importance of the forests for the future prosperity of the states and widespread diffusion of information on the dangers that beset the woods, if they are not constantly protected by their friends, should begin now and continue without cessation.

It seems anomalous in a Christian nation whose government is based, fundamentally, on the Decalogue, and whose every community supports one or more Christian churches, that the youth of the Nation could be said to be verbally ignorant of the Bible and its teachings. This condition, however, has been frequently observed and commented upon, more recently from Iowa, in a report describing the endeavor to establish courses of Bible study in the public high schools of that State. This movement, begun several years ago, was endorsed by the State Teachers' Association, the Woman's Christian Temperance Union, and ministerial associations.

The merits of the undertaking have had to be set forth patiently, and prejudice has had to be disarmed, with the result that at present the Bible is taught in about one-fourth of the high schools of the State, and for credit. Ways and means have been sought and found for providing this instruction without offense to individual denominational preferences. A studiously and strictly nonsectarian syllabus has been prepared which includes instruction concerning the geography of Bible lands, the narrative of the Bible, and the chief characters of the Old and New Testaments. Regarding the success of the experiment, it is said that, in the main, where such study has been introduced, it has been retained with increasing interest.

This development in connection with the public schools is of very great interest, inasmuch as the moral training of children and youth is rapidly coming to be regarded by leading educators as of highest importance, and of immensely greater value than merely material training in later individual experience. It is being increasingly recognized that too much cannot be done during the periods of childhood and youth to emphasize the spiritual and moral as the only sure foundation of true character. The home is, indisputably, the center where such instruction and influence should be most in evidence; but it is only reasonable to expect the public schools of a Christian nation to supplement such home influence, and to give especial care where home training is lacking. As the importance of character training is thus emphasized, it seems most natural that, in the search for illustrious exemplars, attention should be drawn to the men and women of Biblical renown.

Moreover, quite apart from any spiritual significance of the Bible, it is reasonable to assume that the youth of the Nation, and adults, too, for that matter, should be at least measurably conversant with the long historical unfoldment of the ideal of monotheism, which in this latter age has made possible the establishment and continuance of their own righteous government. And it might well be inquired how the youth which is to supply the future statesmen of the Nation can be expected efficiently to assist in preserving and promoting the peace of the world, unless they are familiar with the ideals of the Prince of Peace.

And, too, the study of literature, deemed of the essence of education, is unquestionably incomplete without some knowledge of the masterpieces of poetry and drama and biography contained in the Bible. It would seem, surely, that including in the curriculum of the public high school a general instruction concerning the Bible narrative and the great and noble personages enacting it, and of the peerless literature of the Bible, can do the youth no harm, but should, rather, make invaluable and lasting impress upon the character of the rising generation.

Random Ramblings

Now comes an all-electric, automatic doughnut machine, with a capacity of 5000 doughnuts an hour. The advertisement says that among other things this invention eliminates odor. Did you ever complain about the odor that floated out through the kitchen door to the yard where you were playing on a Saturday morning when mother was frying the weekly batch?

A foreign visitor to America was moved to remark that we are becoming very much a "stop and don't" nation. A survey of signs in most American cities seems to justify this. America was built on "See and Do," not the double negation.

Grandad's greatest hankering when he was a boy was for a pair of boots with red tops and copper toes; Dad's was for one of the new safety bicycles; Son wants a cream-colored roadster. What will Grandson be longing for?

If diarist is a good word for the English language, why shouldn't diarist be admitted? Surely it is as expressive as diaryman, and it is more inclusive these days when so many women are engaging in farming.

There's a town in Texas where the judge has not tried a case for two years. Neither has there been an arrest of any kind. The name of the town is Park Place—Good Place to Park.

Anyhow, the Massachusetts compulsory liability law for automobiles is designed to increase the "reliability" of that sort of driver who had too much "assurance" and not enough insurance.

It has been stated that one can learn anything by mail nowadays except bootlegging, which certainly speaks pretty well for the Post Office Department.

Many who would "give the world" to possess a certain article, fail to purchase it because it costs a dollar or two more than they want to pay.

The soldiers' longing to be "where they ain't" has a counterpart in the legions of men who work in one city and live in another.

The acrobat who crossed a busy Paris street on a tightrope must have deep respect for those who made the journey on foot.

The man who as a baby used to be content with a rattle in his carriage now makes a lot of fuss over a rattle in his car.

How about the rediscovery of spelling as a research theme for this year's college students?

The Florida grapefruit will soon begin its great fall offensive.

Charging a battery is usually a cash proposition.

"G WHYZ Station Calling!"

TO BE roused from sound and peaceful slumber at two o'clock in the morning by violent banging on one's chamber door is not desirable as a rule, and it was with deepy remembrance that I donned my dressing-gown and slippers preparatory to opening the door. My brother-in-law, Archibald, also in dressing-gown and slippers, stood on the threshold. His expression explained the violent banging on the door. He was evidently excited about something.

"I've got 'em again!" he exclaimed.

"Oh, never mind," I replied drowsily but soothingly, "go back to bed; you'll be all right in the morning."

His only response was to grasp my arm firmly and hurry me downstairs into the library. Here, snuggling amid cushions on a settee, I found Mrs. Archibald listening to confused sounds emanating from a loudspeaker attached to Archibald's pet receiving set.

"What's the matter?" I asked anxiously, being, now thoroughly awake.

"We've got G WHYZ station again," she replied, "isn't it thrilling!" Just then the confused sounds ceased and silence settled in the loudspeaker.

"There, we've lost 'em again!" exclaimed Archibald impatiently as he twirled some knobs on the receiver.

"I don't wish to appear inquisitive at this hour of the morning," I said, "but would you mind telling me who, what and where is G WHYZ station, and why you feel impelled to leave your beds to listen in, not to mention your insistence upon my participation, and also—"

"Sit down and be quiet, old chap," ordered Archibald. "I almost had 'em then!" There were whistles and indescribable sounds proceeding from the loudspeaker, and then suddenly quite clear and distinct came: "G WHYZ station, Kannebust County, calling!"

"America!" I exclaimed, "I can tell by the accent!"

"Will you be quiet?" cried Archibald. "Now you've scared 'em away again!"

"Sorry," I said humbly, but Archibald looked aggrieved as he toyed with the knobs.

"I am the only one in England, as far as I know," he said, "who has picked up this station, and it was only after I had shunted the tuning condenser with a high resistance that I was able to adjust both circuits for optimum results and thereby minimize the internal tube capacities, when the short waves of the radiocast frequencies were directly proportional to the input voltage of the heterodyne detector, this omitting the grid leak and rectification, if you follow me. It was then that I picked them up."

"Er—wonderful!" I said. "I'll try to get G WHYZ on my crystal set when I return to London."

"Crystal set!" echoed Archibald scornfully, "don't you realize that G WHYZ is at least 3000 miles away as the crow flies, er—as the fly—"

Just then the loudspeaker said: "Politics has ruined many a man, but a mighty sight more men have ruined politics. A statesman is a politician that's cut his wisdom teeth. It only happens once in a century."

"That's Uncle Josh," whispered Mrs. Archibald. I started to ask about Uncle Josh, but a warning gesture from Archibald hushed me to silence as Uncle continued: "Trouble is trouble only while it lasts. After it's over, ye call it experience. A man who finds himself in hot water like as not started the fire that did the heating."

"Hard work won't hurt nobody, and lots of people are lettin' the other fellow prove it. If ye feel ye must pin yer faith to some human critter, don't use a safety-pin. It might hold on too long. Say, folks, I guess that's about all the wisdom I kin afford to give ye tonight for seventy-five cents, so I'll say—"

The loudspeaker cracked, whistled and buzzed, but Uncle Josh had evidently finished.

"That was Uncle Josh, the illiterate philosopher. We have heard him before. Isn't he quaint?" said Mrs. Archibald.

Before I could reply, the loudspeaker roused again into vocal action and said: "G WHYZ station, Kannebust County, calling!" Our old friend, Prof. Noah Tall, is with us again tonight. He is celebrated for his wide experience and keen observation and is always glad to share his experiences with others. His motto has ever been, "Give! Those who know him best say that his life has been one perpetual give-away. Listeners-in, meet Prof. Noah Tall."

A sonorous voice took possession of the loudspeaker as we "met" the professor. "Good evening, friends! As quite a few people now own automobiles, and as the fad seems to be spreading, a hint or two on the subject may be helpful. For instance, if your car suddenly begins to bump on the road at night, and the bumping continues for ten min-

utes or more, something is wrong. Stop the car, take your flashlight and walk back along the road for at least half a mile examining the surface carefully. If you find it perfectly smooth, you can then be certain that one of your tires is flat or a spring is broken. You will then know what to do. See book of instructions with each car.

"Again! As a result of recent exhaustive inquiries into agricultural conditions, I am of the opinion that every farmer should own a motorcar. It will cause him to think less of his other troubles, for, as an observant poet has truly said:

A farmer's car while it holds together
Will take his thought clean off the weather.

"Again: If you should ever find yourself stranded on a lonely country road in the middle of a cold, dark, wet night, twenty miles from the nearest house and seventy-five from a garage, without a drop of gas in your machine, do not worry nor be dismayed. I'll tell you what to do. Just—"

Here the loudspeaker cracked, screeched, buzzed, and then lapsed into silence again.

"Now, isn't that positively devastating!" exclaimed Archibald. "I'd give a shilling to know what Noah Tall does under those circumstances."

"He walks," I said, "like I did that night on Dartmoor when you forgot the petrol."

"Nonsense!" exclaimed Archibald. "Anyone with a pair of legs can do that. Noah Tall is a man of intellect, you can discern that by the tone of his voice. A thinking man would never walk under similar circumstances."

"Quite so. I remember now that you sat snugly in the car thinking while I walked for the motive power. That's the explanation. Noah Tall never motors without a walking companion. Result, absence of worry, absence of dismay, absence of—"

"Hush!" said Mrs. Archibald. "I hear music."

We hushed. It was wonderful to think of music played in Kannebust County (wherever that was) cleaving its way instantaneously through thousands of miles of space to fall upon our waiting ears. To be sure, it was mainly the product of the saxophone assisted by what seemed to be occasional banging on a coal scuttle accompanied by the rattle of fire-irons, but it was undoubtedly music, for at the conclusion of the number, a voice said: "The music you have just heard is a fox-trot entitled, 'Susan is always amusin'.'"

In a few moments another musical number came through interspersed with a male voice singing. The singer requested to be taken "back to Buffalo-o-o-o, where the sweet-potatoes grow-o-o-o." At least, I think those were the words, but I couldn't be sure, as shrieks and staccato whistles issued from the loudspeaker with the music.

"That's static," said Archibald.

"Oh, no. It may be interesting, I grant you, but hardly ecstatic," I replied.

"Static, I don't ecstasie!" shouted Archibald, lifting his voice above the clamor and twirling some knobs.

"And what is static?" I asked, when the loudspeaker had ceased to live up to its name. It was an incautious question, for Archibald was at the apex of his wireless enthusiasm and ready to pour out his accumulated knowledge upon any innocent listener. G WHYZ station was forgotten, and if I failed to grasp the definition of "static," its cause, effect and reasons for the opprobrium heaped upon it, Archibald was not to blame.

From "static" he went on to "oscillation," and as I gently glided into peaceful somnolency, my memory tells me that he was juggling with words and phrases such as "regenerative circuit," "oscillatory action," "grid filaments," and "surges of potential."

When I awoke Mrs. Archibald had disappeared, but G WHYZ station was calling again. Somebody was singing about "Anna from Montana," but who "Anna" was or what she did was not distinguishable, being badly mixed up with static. At least, I thought it was static until I glanced at Archibald in the depths of his easy chair.

When I shook him by the shoulder, the static ceased. He started, rubbed his eyes and said: "As I was saying when you interrupted, oscillations when controlled by a feed-back circuit—"

He paused as the loudspeaker said: "G WHYZ station closing down. Good night, folks."

"Now, isn't that annoying?" said Archibald, "after all the trouble I had to get them! However, sit down, old chap, and I'll explain how re-amplification on an ultra-audio circuit will—"

"Archibald," I said gently but firmly, "I would simply love to become better acquainted with an ultra-audio, but this station is now closing down. Good-morning, I'm going to bed."

The World's Great Capitals: The Week in Berlin

THERE are about 1,000,000 unnecessary or antiquated police decrees in existence in Prussia today which will be abolished in the near future, according to a statement made by the head of the police department of the Prussian Ministry of Interior Affairs. Several of them are more than 100 years old and many contradict each other. There are no less than 15,000 places in Prussia where police decrees may be issued. In view of these figures it is scarcely astonishing that Germany before the war was known the world over as the country in which almost everything was "verboten" (prohibited), and the intention to abolish some of these "Verbote" is regarded here as a great step forward. Nevertheless a sufficient number of decrees will remain in force to insure the maintenance of that perfect order here which is so generally admired by visitors from abroad.

The fifty-thousandth motorcar has just been registered here, showing the rapid development of the local automobile traffic. To this number, of course, must be added the scores of motorcars from other towns passing through the capital. To own a motorcar, however, is still the privilege of the wealthier classes only. Business clerks and workmen, if they wish to indulge in the luxury of mechanical transportation, resort to the light-weight motorcycle or the plain bicycle. While the number of bicycles encountered in the streets of Berlin may not be as great proportionally as in Copenhagen, Amsterdam or other large cities known for their bicycle traffic, it is still considerable. Naturally it is not easy for cyclists to ride through the dense traffic of this city. Now the bicycle club of this city has obtained permission to build a special bicycle track through the Tiergarten, the Hyde Park of Berlin, which will be the first of its kind in this city. It will lead from the Fasanen Strasse to the Charlottenburg Bridge, thus enabling many cyclists to avoid crossing the Knie, one of the busiest corners in the west.

"You have just been filmed," is the thrilling announcement made on a little card which, if you have been fortunate, is pressed into your hand while walking along the street. You look around and discover a man with a motion picture camera and a group of smiling onlookers not far off. The card tells you where to go to buy a postcard with three enlarged photos of you "in motion" for the price of one mark. While at first you feel rather annoyed you soon decide to see yourself "in motion" and buy a card, and after inspecting it you do not doubt you will order half a dozen to send to your friends. Thus an enterprising company is doing much business here and scores of persons who often wished to see photographs of themselves of the kind that appear in the newspapers of some celebrity walking along the street are gratified. Some, it is rumored, return on one of the following days to be filmed "unawares" a second time.

The fertilization of soil with electricity taken from the air is a method which is being tested apparently with much success, by the German Electro-Fertilizer Company here. This company has two farms in Klein-Glienick, in the east

of Berlin, on one of which it uses electricity as fertilizer. The difference in the crops is described as most remarkable. The soil in both farms consists principally of sand to which no artificial fertilizer or manure is applied. Yet on the farm using the electric fertilization, oats, rye, barley, wheat, corn, sugar-beet, potatoes, cabbages and flax grow in a most amazing manner.

The necessary electricity is derived from the air with the help of a number of little masts, about five meters in height. These carry at their top a device consisting of a number of wires formed in the shape of a star or comb which are laid on a magnetic rod. A wire leads from this device into the earth, where it runs about thirty centimeters underneath the surface in the direction of the magnetic pole. The best results are obtained on the strip of soil through which the wire runs, up to one meter on either side of the wire.

The places through which the wires run can easily be detected by the growth of the plants. What it is that makes the plants grow better is not known. Some say the electricity in the wires condenses the earth's humidity, while others believe that it warms the soil. The new method, it is said, is applicable to crops and vegetable gardens, as well as to cotton and other plantations.

Who has not wanted at some time to send a letter to a friend whose address he no longer possessed? Either he chanced mailing the letter with an incomplete address, usually consisting of rather vague indications followed by interrogation marks for the direction of the postman, or he desisted from writing at all. Now the German postal authorities are planning a way by which they can help the addressee in such cases. Exact details of the new scheme, which is to come into force this fall, are not yet obtainable, but it is said that if the addressee will make a note on the envelope to the effect that he wants the post to help him to find the right address, it will do so for a small fee of about two pfennigs for each letter.

During the summer holidays the leading newspapers of Berlin make a specialty of sending their latest editions to the principal seaside resorts by air. For this purpose they own a number of airplanes which fly from Berlin to the coast, mainly the coast of the Baltic Sea, and then drop bundles of papers over each seaside resort. Thus, for instance, the evening edition of Der Tag, which is sold at six o'clock in the evening in the streets of Berlin, is now being printed already at noon and is sold at the seaside resorts at the same time as in Berlin, the Berlin edition naturally carrying the latest news. Not less than fourteen seaside resorts are supplied by the airplane of this company without landing. The Ullstein Publishing House sends its noonday paper, the B. Z. am Mittag, every day by airplane to not less than thirty towns in Germany. This publishing house, it is said, is now contemplating the purchase of the S. Uhr Abendblatt, one of the two principal yet very sensational evening papers here, of which it intends to make a leading evening "boulevard paper." In that case it would cancel its own evening edition of the Vossische Zeitung.